

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



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U.S. Rejects City's Affirmative Action Plan

OAKLAND'S REVENUE SHARING FUNDS THREATENED



Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH, spokesperson of the Community Coalition Against Racism, addressing an emergency meeting held Monday, September 22, 1975, at Allen Temple Baptist Church in Oakland, Calif. The meeting was called to discuss ways to prevent Oakland's Black and poor communities from losing \$20 million in federal revenue sharing funds, due to racism in the city's employment practices.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The city of Oakland is threatened with the loss of millions of dollars in revenue sharing funds, Black leaders fear, as a result of the city's inability or refusal to comply with affirmative action guidelines as required by federal law.

An emergency meeting of the Community Coalition Against Racism held this Monday at Allen Temple Baptist Church heard a report from one of the participating organizations that it is understood that the city has received a letter from the Office of Revenue Sharing in Washington, D.C., indicating that the city's response to its July 31, 1975, demand for "corrective action" within 60 days had failed to satisfy that demand.

The July 31 letter, addressed to Oakland Mayor John H. Reading from Graham W. Watt, director of the Office of Revenue Sharing of the U.S. Treasury Department, revealed that the findings of a civil rights investigation of Oakland, conducted on October 30-31, 1974, in response to complaints showed that Oakland is clearly in violation of sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1974 as regards hiring, promotion, training and firing of Blacks, other minorities and women in the police, fire and public works departments.

The Coalition decided to contact the Office of Revenue Sharing in Washington, D.C., to confirm whether such a letter had indeed been sent to the city of Oakland and to determine if the Office of Revenue Sharing planned to cut

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Editorial

SOLDIER TANYA?

So, Tanya, born Patricia Hearst, much sought after "soldier" of the alleged revolutionary army that claims responsibility for the brutal murder of Black Oakland Superintendent of Schools Marcus Foster — the same army that suffered the flaming deaths of five "close comrades-in-arms," sails into custody with clenched fist and broad smile, signing in "Urban guerrilla, self-employed."

Strange, how after the murderous assault on the "safe house" in Los Angeles in June of last year, the publicly stated threat by Tanya and her mentors William and Emily Harris that they would die fighting rather than be taken by the armed might of "the fascist insects," and the caches of weapons found in their "safe houses," all went so smoothly — almost as if it had been planned.

Have you ever seen a Black person arrested in this country? Have you ever seen the treatment reserved for a Black American even suspected of being any kind of revolutionary, militant or guerrilla? George Jackson, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Fred Hampton, and scores more, are all dead. Yet, these children of the White establishment come floating in on the wings of general good cheer and are sprayed with bouquets of yellow roses.

Are we expected to take seriously U.S. District Court Judge Oliver J. Carter's revocation of bail at the preliminary hearing last week? By the time you read this "Patty" will probably be luxuriously ensconced in the Hearst family mansion atop one of San Francisco's several hills.

This silver spooned "urban guerrilla" was so frightened when FBI agents and cops pounded on her back door that she literally wet her pants as they entered, pistols apologetically drawn. No matter. These servants of "the fascist insects" were kind enough to permit her to change into dry pants before escorting her out of the house and into the waiting, chauffeured car that would take her to her post-underground television debut.

Be on guard all you who misguidedly aided this quartet in its 19-month flight. Your honest concerns for justice and naive commitment to revolution have unwittingly made you prime targets. □



"SECRETARY KISSINGER, REPRESENTING THE U.S., IS HERE TO DISCUSS PEACE."

Letters to the Editor

UNBEARABLE LONELINESS

Dear Editor,

I am presently incarcerated at the London Correctional Institution in London, Ohio. I am writing you this letter as an agent of appeals for correspondence and friendship, and I am hoping that you will be kind enough to publish it in your newspaper.

Loneliness in a place like this has to be felt to be understood. I have no wish to continue to be swallowed up by what appears to be a vacuum of emptiness, nor do I wish to remain just the faint echo of a hidden shadow.

In a desperate effort to emerge from the internal prison of lost despair, I have written you this letter in an attempt to reacquaint myself with the outside world, and to become associated in a more honest and valid relationship with humanity.

I seek not pity, but rather a more meaningful strength in the understanding of others as well as myself.

My interests are many, my pleasures are few and my hopes are that someone will respond to moral, spiritual, and intellectual communication.

In closing, I would like to say that I believe, I really do believe that whenever you can share a smile, a tear, or a thought with a stranger, then you are strangers no longer. I wish to thank you in advance. . .

Devole Peterson

#137-651

P.O. Box 69

London, Ohio 43140

MENARD POLITICAL MOVEMENT FORMED

Sincere Greetings, Comrades. . .

I am presently confined in "Menard State Prison" (State of Illinois). I am the founder of the "Menard Prisoners Foundation, Inc." and the "Menard Political Movement."

These two groups deal with the immediate problems, such as: jobs, intractions, education, etc., etc. And the Political Movement deals only with problems that lead to legal action, such as: parole, medical care, living conditions, prison rebellions, work-release, etc., etc. . .

We hope to establish a profound support from the Black and oppressed communities. There will be a letter coming out soon explaining our goals, ideology, etc., etc., to all those who are concerned, and those who may just be interested.

For those who wish to have information on these two groups, please forward your request to: Bro. C. Adios White, Official Spokesman, Reg. No. 40142, Box 711, Menard, Illinois 62258.

I'm also requesting copies of the "Panther Paper," for I don't have any means of funds, so I don't request a workable copy of the people's paper — only a copy once and awhile, if again, possible.

Please let me know something. Until then, keep the peace. . .

Yours In Arms Struggle,

Bro. Robert Young, Jr.

Menard Prisoners Movement

Founder and Chairman

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COMMENT

"Destroy The Monster"

By Tom Wicker

The recent disclosure that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) illegally maintained a supply of deadly poisons in violation of then President Richard Nixon's order that the poisons be destroyed (see related article, page 9) has further exposed the frightening and arrogant power of the agency. In the following article, New York Times senior editor/columnist Tom Wicker proposes what is on the minds of many Americans — that the CIA, a "Frankenstein's monster," be destroyed.

The disclosure that the Central Intelligence Agency hoarded a supply of deadly poisons in direct contravention of Richard Nixon's order to destroy such poisons in 1969 is only one more bit of evidence that this agency is a Frankenstein's monster that must be destroyed.

There are several ways to explain the stockpiling of shellfish toxin and cobra venom against express Presidential orders. First, the poisons might secretly have been ordered preserved by Mr. Nixon himself. Or the top command of the CIA might have made the decision to retain them, for reasons of its own. Finally, lower-level authorities within the agency might have disobeyed their own immediate superiors and saved the poisons against some real or imagined needs.

It does not mean much that the CIA itself apparently disclosed the retention of the poisons to the investigating committee headed by Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

It could be, of course, that the present CIA command has only recently discovered the cached poisons, as is being contended; but given this agency's record of subterfuge, concealment and distortion of the record, it is just as easy to suppose that the disclosure was made only because of

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Notice From E.O.C.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION

Announces that the name of

The Community Learning Center has been changed to
THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

and the name of the
Intercommunal Youth Institute has been changed to
THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL



THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 200 EAST 12TH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF. 94612. TELEPHONE: (415) 461-4600. CABLE: BPP. SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$10.00 PER YEAR. APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Long Beach Black Woman Murdered By Highway Patrol

(Pleasanton, Calif.) - The family of a 30-year-old Black woman shot to death by a California Highway Patrol officer here on September 20 says it plans to ask for an independent investigation of the murder and will file a civil suit against the highway patrol.

Ms. Betty Ann Scott of Long Beach, California, accompanied by her boyfriend, George Smith, 23, also of Long Beach, was driving on Interstate 580 here around 4:00 a.m. on September 20 when two highway patrol officers stopped her, allegedly for speeding.



Murder victim BETTY SCOTT and daughter.

Bob Duren, Ms. Scott's brother who flew here from Long Beach with her father to investigate the murder, told THE BLACK PANTHER that Smith told Duren that he (Smith) was asleep when Ms. Scott woke him to tell him that there were flashing red lights behind their car. Smith said that when Ms. Scott pulled the car off the road, the two highway patrol officers, Curtis Engberson and Gordon Volpe, approached them with flashlights and guns drawn. They demanded to see Ms. Scott's driver license, Smith said, and she reached for the back seat where her purse was to give them the license.

Then, Smith said, the officers told Ms. Scott to produce the car registration, and she reached for the glove compartment where the registration was. It was then that Engberson shot her.

After the shooting, Smith said that Volpe nervously asked Engberson, "What have you done?"

MANCINO DISAPPEARS WITHOUT TESTIFYING AT S.Q.6 TRIAL

Attorneys Seek Federal Protection From C.D.C. Officials

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Even as their client was being whisked off to an unknown location, attorneys for Allan Curt Mancino, considered by many to be a key witness in the San Quentin 6 trial, went into district court here last Thursday seeking federal protection for the White Informer Adjustment Center inmate from the California Department of Corrections (CDC).

Earlier in the week, the night before he was slated to testify against the six Black and Brown prison activists as a coerced prosecution witness, Mancino was badly beaten by guards while at the Marin jail. The right side of his head was cut and bruised and his right eye was shut, swollen and discolored.

Convincing no one, prosecuting attorney Jerry Herman claimed Mancino fell from a bunk in his cell.

"I think the next thing we could find out is that Allan Mancino has been shot while trying to escape," remarked his concerned and worried attorney Salle S. Soladay.

Ms. Soladay, who along with attorney Michael Lane sought the federal intervention in the case, flatly refuses to believe her client "fell" from his bunk. She asserts, rather, that she believes Mancino was beaten in order to



Stripped naked, hogtied and chained on the lawn in front of the Adjustment Center following the August 21, 1971, incident at San Quentin Prison, Allan Curt Mancino was beaten and then shot in both legs at close range with a .30-caliber rifle.

further coerce him into testifying against the Six and in retaliation for allowing her to visit him the previous afternoon.

The short-lived, rudely interrupted 15 minute meeting between attorney and client had been their first encounter since 1972, when Ms. Soladay filed a \$450,000 lawsuit for state and federal damage charges against CDC officials and guards for their torturous treatment and personal injury of Mancino following the August 21, 1971, incident at San Quentin in which Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was assassinated and five others were killed.

Included in the packet of information presented to presiding District Court Judge Oliver Carter requesting federal protection were: an affidavit from attorneys Soladay and Lane describing the concerted bureaucratic run-around and harassment they were subjected to by CDC officials in trying to locate and visit their client; a sealed disposition from Mancino; and transcripts of meetings between Mancino, Ms. Soladay and San Quentin 6 trial judge, Henry Broderick, in which the arch-conservative judge denies various protection requests.

Also included in the packet was a dramatic letter from Mancino to Marin prosecuting attorney Jerry Herman in which the frightened White inmate - in recent years a prisoner in Washington State - wrote:

REFUSE TO TESTIFY

"This letter is to inform you of my decision to stand on my Fifth Amendment rights and refuse to testify at the (San Quentin 6) trial. This decision is made freely and voluntarily by me after consultation with counsel.

"I would further like to reiterate my previous requests, not to be seen or contacted by yourself, members of your office, agents of the CDC, or anyone acting in concert with or on your behalf.

"Additionally, I would like herein to renew my previous requests to be placed in federal custody out of the control of the CDC, as I am in fear of my life while in their custody."

Only hours before attorney Soladay hand delivered a copy of this letter to Herman, the zealous

FALLEN COMRADE

NATHANIEL CLARK

Assassinated

September 12, 1969



On September 12, 1969, Comrade Nathaniel Clark was murdered as he slept, his life snuffed out by the forces of reaction and oppression which beset our lives and communities. Nathaniel had been a member of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Formerly a UCLA student, Nathaniel heard the words of Bunchy Carter and John Huggins and heeded their call.



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!



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INTERVIEW WITH ERICKA HUGGINS, DIRECTOR

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL OFFERS QUALITY MODEL SCHOOL EDUCATION

(Oakland, Calif.) - In the five years of its existence, the Oakland Community School (formerly the Intercommunal Youth Institute) has grown from a storefront with 15 students to 120 students attending the spacious facility at 6118 East 14th Street—home of the Oakland Community Learning Center.

In a recent interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Ms. Ericka Huggins, the dedicated director of the tuition-free, elementary level model school, looked back over the past five years and the tremendous growth the School has undergone in terms of students, staff, facilities and curriculum.

The Oakland Community School is located in the primarily Black community of East Oakland and therefore has a predominantly Black enrollment. However, the community immediately surrounding the School also has a sizable Mexican-American community, and several Mexican-American children attend the School along with Asian and White children. One subject recently added to the curriculum is the Spanish language. Students are instructed in Spanish not only



Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS, director of the Oakland Community School, with some of the many beautiful children who attend the School.

because of the School's nearness to the Spanish-speaking community but also because Spanish is the second most widely spoken language in the U.S. and in Oakland.

"We are not nationalist oriented like many of the so-called 'free' and 'open' schools," Ericka emphasizes. "We want our children to look at themselves as human beings and feel a sense of pride. Our children don't relate to skin color but judge each other as individuals," Ericka noted.

The goal of the School, Ericka explained, is for the children "to learn how to make decisions and conclusions for themselves. Once they have the facts about world conditions, they will not just feel obligated to change them. They will want to change them," Ericka said.

Discussing the impact that the School has had on Oakland and the Bay Area, Ericka explained: "People look to us for correct methods in elementary level education. They feel that this is what an alternative school should be." The Black community, she added, looks to the School as a source of "hope" for the education of its children who generally receive a second-rate education in the public schools.

Also, "as people began to see that we were really a school," Ericka said, "we began to attract more instructors and more funding. And it is through funding and small donations that we survive, financially."

The students, ages two and one-half to 11, are required to learn how to read, write and carry out basic mathematical operations, skills which Ericka describes as "survival" tools particularly necessary for the existence of Black and minority children in America.

The School has 22 teachers and 10 other staff members, plus

additional volunteers, only six of whom are paid. Comments Ericka, "Our teachers learn by doing. They are here because they want to be here. They have to be motivated by more than just a paycheck. They must be committed to meeting the needs of our children."

The teachers come from all over the country and work long hours with the children. "Our instructors are not just responsible for his or her particular class," Ericka said. "They are expected to contribute to the total aspect of the School." For example, teachers and other staff help serve the children and each other the three nutritious meals provided daily.

Unlike most public schools, the Oakland Community School holds weekly staff meetings and meets more often if necessary. The staff contributes ideas for fund-raising and, along with the parents, helps provide transportation for the children to and from school.

Ericka proudly notes that the students' parents are very active in the School, providing aid in the classrooms, offices, cafeteria and in writing proposals to obtain funding for the School. "The parents are our best public relations source," Ericka said.

The children, who are placed in Groups 1 through 8 according to their skills and abilities, do not receive "report cards" but are regularly evaluated, a process in which the children, their teachers and parents participate.

Ericka will be serving as a consultant for progressive schools, instructing their staffs in "our approach to education — the dialectical approach —" an approach which, like the Oakland Community School itself, is fast gaining the respect of all who come into contact with it. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

September 28, 1829

On September 28, 1829, "David Walker's Appeal," a hard-hitting radical pamphlet urging dedicated armed struggle against slave owners and holders, was published in Boston, Mass. Into this slim volume, Walker eloquently gave voice to the accumulated disgust and rage of his people. He scornfully dismissed the slaveholding Christians of "this Republican Land of Liberty!!!" and urged slaves to cut their "tormentors' throats from ear to ear. "Kill," Walker wrote, "or be killed."

September 27, 1912

The first published blues composition, the great W.C. Handy's famous *Memphis Blues*, went on sale September 27, 1912, in Memphis.

September 23, 1961

On September 23, 1961 President Kennedy nominated Thurgood Marshall, then the outstanding head of the NAACP's legal defense team, to U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

September 26-30, 1961

On September 26, 1961, Mississippi state officials barred James Meredith, a Black veteran who sought entry into the University of Mississippi, for the third time. Lieutenant Governor Paul Johnson and a blockade of state patrolmen turned back Meredith and federal marshals and officials about 400 yards from the gate of the school. Finally on September 30, a large force of federal marshals escorted Meredith onto the all-White campus. President Kennedy federalized the Mississippi National Guard and futilely urged racist Mississippians to accept the court ordered integration move in a radio and T.V. address.



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free," you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

To purchase this album, send \$4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by MOTHER RECORDS COMPANY



Demonstration outside Pontiac Correctional Center, Pontiac, Ill.

Black Inmate Blocked In Attempt To Aid B.P.P.

(Pontiac, Ill.) - Inmate Alana Caruth, confined here at Pontiac Correctional Center, has attempted to send financial contributions to the Black Panther Party Survival Programs but has had that attempt blocked by Pontiac prison officials.

Brother Caruth earns \$15.00 monthly working as a legal advisor in the prison law library. Out of this he wants to send \$5.00 monthly to the Black Panther Party to show his support of the goals and aspirations of the Black Panther Party, of which he is an ardent supporter.

Recently he wrote a letter to THE BLACK PANTHER to make known his pledge. "If I were asking to send General Motors or AT&T my money, there would be no problem. . .," states Caruth. He drew up a contractual agreement in July to legally guarantee that the \$5.00 per month would be sent to Black Panther Party headquarters in Oakland, California. A copy of that agreement accompanied his letter to THE BLACK PANTHER.

PRISON NOTARY

Caruth took the agreement to the prison's notary public on July 21, 1975, for notarization. But the notary refused to sign it without the approval of Warden E.L. Finkenkiner. Brother Caruth was told that the agreement was being taken to the warden and he has not seen nor heard of the contract yet.

Alana Caruth is demanding that the provisions set forth in this contract be carried out. He has expressed his intentions to carry this matter into court if necessary because he knows that legally "they don't have a leg to stand on."

FRED HAMPTON CASE

JUDGE CLAMPS SECRECY ORDER ON F.B.I. INFORMER'S STATEMENT

(Chicago, Ill.) - In a pair of separate, yet equally contested rulings, federal District Court Judge Sam Perry has clamped a strict secrecy order on the forthcoming disposition of FBI informer William O'Neal and has also ordered all grand jury testimony and exhibits related to the police raid and murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark turned over to attorneys for their families.

Both rulings have significant implications for the upcoming \$47 million damage suit filed against those responsible for the December 4, 1969, pre-dawn attack by the families of the slain Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders and the seven survivors of the infamous raid.

"FOUND"

Concerning the disposition of O'Neal, recently "found" after the U.S. attorney's office here alleged his disappearance, Judge Perry ruled that attorneys in the case are forbidden to even discuss the date, time, place or whether the statement had been taken.

Perry said that the gag rule, sought by assistant U.S. Attorney Arnold Kanter, who is defending the law enforcement officials in the case, was made "to protect O'Neal's life."

When O'Neal first surfaced in 1973 as a paid FBI informer who had infiltrated the Chicago Black Panther Party in early 1969, he requested and was granted fed-

eral protection. He was given a new identity, a new job — and a new face — in another location.

In the five days in early September when he was alleged to be "missing" — which coincided with initial attempts by the families' attorneys to obtain his disposition — Kanter claimed O'Neal had voluntarily refused the federal protection.

Yet, when two highly reputable sources close to the case told

reporters that federal marshals were hiding O'Neal — and an attorney for the family asked Perry to make Kanter swear under oath that he did not know the location of the Judas agent — an "inadvertently misplaced" telephone number became the feeble excuse. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Judge Perry dismissed several government objections in his order that the grand jury docu-



Chicago police smiling, carrying the body of FRED HAMPTON (inset), after the December, 1969, raid. The conspiracy between federal, state and local police agents will be exposed even more fully in the \$47 million civil suit filed by the Hampton-Clark families.

—Johnny Spain: "... a penetrating probe for truth

HUEY NEWTON • ERICKA HUGGINS

INSIGHTS & POEMS

INTRODUCTION BY JENNIFER BAKER BROWN
of the San Francisco East Coast

City Lights Books

By Black Panther Party leader
HUEY P. NEWTON
and
Oakland Community School Director
ERICKA HUGGINS

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ments be released to the families' attorneys.

"The need for secrecy of the grand jury proceeding has long passed," Perry said.

Local federal authorities were reluctant to give up the transcripts of the raiders' statements because of often conflicting stories and exhibits of positive proof that the marauding police carried out a prearranged plan to assassinate Fred Hampton. One dedicated and dynamic deputy chairman of the Illinois State Chapter, who was slain in his sleep.

During the course of court arguments over the grand jury material, government attorneys indicated that some exhibits of the raid had been damaged or are missing.

"You Can't Kill

A Revolution..."

SENIOR CITIZEN OF THE MONTH

Mrs. Ola Payne Interviewed

The following is the second monthly feature on senior citizens who are active in the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program at the Oakland Community Learning Center. Mrs. Ola Payne is September's Senior of the Month.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Mrs. Ola Payne has the distinction of being among the first senior citizen residents of Satellite Central, 540 21st Street in downtown Oakland, to participate in the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program which began on December 3, 1972. Sister Payne, who is 65, has had her share of tragedies in life — both of her sons died in infancy, one of them at birth — but she has learned to live with these sorrows and has led a full and productive life.

Mrs. Payne is the fifth of 13 children (she has seven sisters and two brothers living) and was born on January 28, 1910, in Idabel, Oklahoma. When she was three years old, her family moved to Kansas City.

"My Daddy did all type of work," she explained. "When I was very young I remember he worked in a packing company called the Swift Packing Company. When he went to take care of his father, he began farming," Mrs. Payne said.

To make ends meet, it was necessary for Sister Payne's mother to work. "My mother was a wet nurse — in other words, she nursed a White baby on her breast for money. She also did domestic work," Mrs. Payne said. Both of her parents, whom she says were "like twins," went to night school in order to educate themselves.

The family lived on property they owned as well as property they didn't own. They raised cotton, corn, chickens, hogs and several kinds of vegetables. Because the family was sharecropping, Sister Payne said, they were only able to get a small income from the crops "after we paid the bills off."

When she was five years old, "going on six," Sister Payne started school. "They had nine months of school. You went seven months in the winter and two months in the summer because you had to come in the fields to pick cotton off and on in September."

Mrs. OLAPAYNE, 65, September's "Senior of the Month." Despite tragedies she has led a full and productive life.



"When I first started off to school, there were a lot of teachers. At first, the first and second grades were in the same room. School went to the 12th grade," Mrs. Payne explained. She attended Dunbar School in Arkansas where there were outside toilets. Commenting on her teachers, she noted, "We had better teachers than you have now because most of our teachers were Black."

MULTI-RACIAL

Unlike many Black people her age, as a child Sister Payne lived in multi-racial communities. "We lived in what you call a melting pot. There were Blacks, Whites, Chinese, Indians and mixed couples. Every move we made my father did it to better the condition of the family," she said.

Mrs. Payne's only child, a daughter, lives in East Oakland. Mrs. Payne gave birth to two sons, one of whom died from pneumonia when he was nine days old. "We both had it

(pneumonia)," she said. Her other son died at birth. "He was too large for me to deliver because I ate too much. They chose me to live. I was young then and didn't know how to take care of myself," she said.

Mrs. Payne moved to California in order to be with her daughter and help to take care of her grandchildren. Her daughter works eight hours a day and attends college at night. Mrs. Payne wishes that she could see more of her daughter but is glad that she is "doing some of the things I want her to do."

Mrs. Payne is a widow. She had separated from her husband because he was an alcoholic. "I just got tired and walked away from it," she said.

Mrs. Payne survives on a small widow's disability pension and has an apartment at Satellite Central. Asked about her involvement in the S.A.F.E. Program, she said, "I like the things it is doing and wants to do — always helping seniors." □



Mrs. OLA PAYNE and other seniors enjoying the convenient, free transportation provided by the S.A.F.E. Program.

OUR HEALTH



Sickle Cell Anemia & Birth Control Pills

Little publicized medical research indicates that oral contraceptives may be dangerous for Black women with Sickle Cell Anemia or the Sickle Cell trait.

It has been found that neither U.S. family planning clinics nor the Agency for International Development which administers birth control programs overseas give Black women the simple inexpensive test for the Sickle Cell trait before prescribing oral contraceptives. Nor do they warn Black women that the Sickle Cell trait in combination with birth control pills may make them more susceptible to strokes, heart attacks or other blood clots.

Three physicians recently reported cases in which patients with Sickle Cell Anemia or the Sickle Cell trait developed blood clots after taking oral contraceptives. A 1967 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* discussed two patients with Sickle Cell Anemia who developed blood clots in their lungs after using birth control pills.

The April, 1971, issue of *Connecticut Medicine* described the case of a patient with the Sickle Cell trait who suffered a stroke after birth control pills.

Sickle Cell Anemia is caused by abnormal hemoglobin which is the essential element in red blood cells. Individuals with only one gene for Hemoglobin S have the Sickle Cell trait while individuals with two genes for Hemoglobin S have Sickle Cell Anemia. Sickle Cell Anemia victims suffer from unpredictable periodic stretching of the red blood cells to an abnormal, elongated shape. When this occurs, blood circulation and the flow of oxygen throughout the body are obstructed.

Doctors are exploring the theory that oral contraceptives may lower the oxygen pressure in the blood and thus induce sickling and clots. Birth control pills, doctors assert, thicken and slow blood circulation. The more slowly blood circulates through a tissue, the more oxygen the tissue extracts from it. Birth control pills in this way may lower the oxygen level in the blood, bringing on the painful sickling crisis which leads to blood clots.

Another Black Man Killed By Seattle Police Eighth Victim In Eight Months

(Seattle, Wash.) - Seattle police added Brother Watt Neal Sample, 40, to their rapidly growing list of victims of their guns on Sunday, September 7, reports the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Sample was shot and killed by two Seattle plainclothes policemen who responded to a disturbance call about 8:30 p.m., where Sample had allegedly made threats with a knife during an argument.

The officers, Gary W. Kolshy and Tyrone P. Sheffey, who is Black, came up to a parked car containing five Black men. As the two officers approached the car, Sample got out and shots were fired. Sheffey fell to one knee as he was hit in the abdomen. Both officers unloaded their revolvers, killing Sample and wounding a 16-year-old youth who was in the car. The three others in the car were arrested for assault.

In Seattle there have been eight police shootings in the past eight months. Four people have been shot in the back and four have died. Of the eight victims, six were Black men.

There have been continual protests from the poor and progressive communities over these shootings, but Seattle police chief Robert L. Hanson, along with prosecutor Chris Bayley, are trying to confuse the issue. Hanson has started a campaign against the courts to pressure them into giving out stiffer sentences, particularly for crimes with a weapon involved. Also, he claims that Seattle leads the nation in assaults on law officers.

One of Hanson's officers, Allen Earlywine, killed two people within six months, one shot in the

back and the other shot in the back of the head. Hanson has chosen to ignore these shootings as he is earnestly promoting his "law and order" campaign.

Meanwhile, testimony in the second murder trial of Anthony Young ended in Spokane, Washington. Young has been charged with the pipe-bomb murder of Benton-Franklin County Superior Court Judge James J. Lawless on June 3, 1974.

As in the first trial, the only evidence the state has is fingerprints which were found on bits of wrapping paper found in the debris within Lawless' chambers. One defense witness, Dr. John Thornton, a forensics expert at the University of California at Berkeley, testified that the fingerprints found on the paper could not be identified as anyone's.

DEPUTY SHERIFF

Thornton had nine years of experience as a deputy sheriff working in a crime laboratory and stated the prints used by the prosecution were the lowest quality impressions he had ever seen the government use in an effort to positively identify someone.

The prosecution and the defense have rested, and the jury has begun deliberations in Washington State's second attempt to railroad Anthony Young. □

BLACK PSYCHOLOGISTS TO SUBMIT GENOCIDE PETITION TO U.N.

(Boston, Mass.) - The National Black Psychologists Association has voted to develop and document a petition to the United Nations organization charging the U.S. with genocide against Black Americans. At its meeting here the outgoing chairman, Dr. George D. Jackson, the highly respected blind psychologist, made the eloquent plea in his farewell address at the organization's eighth annual convention.

The organization of Black psychologists also voted to continue the Association of Black Psychologists as an organization open only to Black psychologists and other Black professionals. Dr. William Hayes of San Francisco was elected the new chairman.

Dr. Jackson in his address defined genocide as killing members of a group, or causing serious bodily or mental harm to



Dr. GEORGE D. JACKSON (inset): "We Black psychologists... have the capacity to document the pattern of genocide in this country."

members of a group, or inflicting on the group "conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part," or imposing measures on a group "intended to prevent births within the group," or the forcible transferring of children of the group to another group.

Calling on his organization to make such actions known to the world, Dr. Jackson said: "We Black psychologists, with our research skills, have the capacity to document perhaps as no other group can document, the pattern of genocide in this country."

Pointing out that Paul Robeson, William Patterson and Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois had presented the U.N. with a genocide petition "two decades ago," Dr. Jackson said that Dr. Du Bois had "sharply and sadly learned" that documentation and exposure of the truth does not, by itself, cause change and that what is needed is documentation plus action.

"We Blacks have pursued every collective action imaginable," Dr. Jackson said. "We free the Scottsboro brothers only to witness the Trenton 6. We free

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Seattle police on the patrol with one more unsuspecting victim in the back seat.



Seniors Enjoy S.A.F.E. Flower Show And Luncheon

(Oakland, Calif.) - On Saturday, September 20, the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club sponsored a very delightful Flower Show and Luncheon at the Palo Vista Gardens, located at 1100 64th Avenue here in East Oakland.

Ward's Creation Plant Shop, at 5832 Foothill Boulevard, donated some beautiful flowers for the occasion and a representative from Ward's was on hand to arrange the plants as well as answer the seniors' numerous questions. (See top photo, above.)

Over 50 seniors from the Palo Vista Senior Home attended this gathering and after the Flower Show, they ate a delicious and nutritious lunch which they helped to prepare themselves.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH CHRIS BURKETT WHOSE ACTIONS FREED LEE AND PITTS

Two Innocent Blacks Held 12 Years For Murder Pardoned

(Starke, Fla.) - Brothers Freddie Pitts, 31, and Wilbert Lee, 40, walked out of Florida State Prison on Friday, September 19, 1975, after serving 12 years for a crime they did not commit, a crime that a White man had confessed to over nine years ago.

Lee and Pitts were falsely arrested for the murder of Jesse Burkett and Grover Floyd, two White service station operators, over 12 years ago. They were tried and convicted by an all-White jury and sentenced to death.

Chris Burkett, son of the murdered Jesse Burkett, read about the case of Lee and Pitts by accident three years ago in a magazine. He became interested and through investigation became thoroughly convinced of their innocence.

Chris Burkett, now a resident in Fremont, California, works in the circulation department of the San Jose Mercury-News. Through his deep sense of humanity and justice he became involved in the case of Lee and Pitts, and his persistence paid off. The publicity he created by working in defense of the brothers pressured Florida Governor Reuben Askew into the eventual pardon of Freddie Pitts and Wilbert Lee.

"Southern justice" caused Chris Burkett to leave Florida. While working in a photo shop, he saw an example of what the sheriff's department did to Black people. He saw a picture of a Black family laying "all over the floor with their brains blown out," he says, which, along with other incidents of racial indignities, was too much for him to stomach.

Chris Burkett has committed himself to the cause of justice for Lee and Pitts and stated he would definitely be a witness in a civil suit against the state of Florida. The case is not closed. Lee said in a statement he made upon leaving prison, "The state owes us something, definitely. The attorneys will have to say what it is," Lee declared.

The following is an exclusive **BLACK PANTHER** interview with Chris Burkett conducted last week on the eve of the release of Lee and Pitts:

BP: How did you become convinced of the innocence of Lee and Pitts?



CHRIS BURKETT (left) was instrumental in gaining the pardon of WILBERT LEE (background) and FREDDIE PITTS (right).

BURKETT: It wasn't one thing, but a combination of things I read. There was a magazine article which raised questions. Also, it was the fact that the only witness they had wasn't a witness at all. She had changed her mind on the witness stand, six times. It was an all-White jury, and I know how all-White juries down South think and convict.

Then there was the confession which was taken on a lie detector. I read the confession and from what I determined he (the White convict who later confessed) had to have been the man who did it.

When my father was first killed, the sheriff came down to investigate and couldn't find

anything. So the sheriff put the word out that he wanted to speak to anyone who had been at the station that night (his father's gas station) to come down to the sheriff's office because he'd like to talk to them.

And guess who showed up? Freddie and Wilbert. Then they were promptly arrested for murder although there were no bodies and the sheriff's department didn't even know whether or not a crime had been committed yet.

BP: What do you feel was the primary factor motivating the all-White jury to convict Lee and Pitts?

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Black Psychologists Charge Genocide

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

an Angela Davis only to witness a JoAnne Little. We see George Jackson, Martin, Malcolm and Medgar gunned down in our midst. Not only are we powerless to protect our leaders, but the small gains which they died to attain are not transmitted to our next generation."

Dr. Jackson continued: "We must orchestrate liberation programs in spite of our diversity and Black psychologists must assist us in achieving this end. We must forge alliances over which we have meaningful control. We must learn to handle power without debilitating fear and anxiety or co-option."

"This system must be replaced and the land must change hands. Indeed, social change is all around us. And the once powerful reactionary America has lost its omnipotence. In Africa, in Asia,

in South America and in the Caribbean, even in Europe itself — socialism is coming into being."

Dr. Jackson concluded: "We speak of a new era where man harnesses nature to help himself and his brother; where hunger is unknown and racism is erased by human dignity. We must begin taking those steps which will break the cycle referred to before. Such steps require courage, conviction and commitment — and a cold, concise analysis."

The national conference of professional and student organizations of Black psychologists convened with 600 professional and student psychologists representing 50 states and the Virgin Islands. They addressed themselves to the theme "Individual Responsibility and Collective Action for the Enhancement of Black Life." □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Gun-Toting Cops

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - "Severe treatment" will be given to any police officers who are found to have violated Milwaukee Police Department rules by not wearing their service revolvers while off duty and in public, police chief Harold A. Breier said here recently. In response, the Professional Policemen's Protection Association (PPPA) said it would "back up any officer who is disciplined because he does not wear his gun off duty."

Free Busing To Prison

(Houston, Tex.) - Borrowing a page from the book of the Black Panther Party Survival Programs, Harris County Sheriff Jack Heard recently announced that a chartered bus service to provide free transportation between the Harris County Courthouse and the Harris County Rehabilitation Center for inmates' visitors has been implemented. Heard said that in view of the 27 mile distance between the courthouse and the jail and the increasing costs of gasoline that, "We determined that the bus service would be both practical and humanitarian."

Trooper Acquitted In Murder

(Greenwood, S.C.) - State Circuit Judge Louis Rosen directed a verdict of acquittal recently in the trial of a state trooper charged with murder in the shooting of a young Black man. The testimony, Judge Rosen told prosecutors, showed that the shooting of Brother Herbie Ron Morton by trooper J.R. Stephenson last July 26 was "a clear case of self-defense."

Black Official Investigated

(Denver, Colo.) - George Brown, one of two Black lieutenant governors in the country, is involved in a controversy that could jeopardize his political future. A Denver grand jury is investigating charges that he billed the state for \$3,600 in personal travel expenses. Brother Brown maintains that the travel expenses had been charged to the state during the first six months of this year through a misunderstanding by his administrative assistant.



PATRICE LUMUMBA (right) with comrade shortly after his capture by CIA-backed forces.

C.I.A. Plan To Poison Lumumba Uncovered

(Washington, D.C.) - A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plan to poison Congolese revolutionary leader Patrice Lumumba - who was shot and killed by CIA-backed forces on February 13, 1961 - was revealed last week in testimony heard before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

According to *The New York Times*, the source of the testimony was the CIA intelligence officer then in charge of the poison in Africa. His name will not be used in the public portions of the Committee's assassination report, the *Times* said, to allegedly protect him from retaliation by African nationalists.

The officer reportedly told the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Frank Church, that the poison was transferred to an African outpost for use in killing Lumumba but was never administered.

Lumumba became the first Black premier of the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960, when the Congo became independent of Belgium. CIA-backed forces removed him from office in December, 1960, and he was taken prisoner by the reactionary forces who took control of the government.

On February 9, 1961, the Congolese government announced that Lumumba had escaped with two companions, and that four days later he was allegedly murdered by Congolese

SQUALOR, FILTH AND DISEASE GREET MIGRANT WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Workers Lured By False Promises

(Johnson County, N.C.) - Lured to North Carolina fields by false promises of good wages and adequate working conditions, Black migrant and seasonal workers are being forced to live in squalor, filth and disease, according to Jim Grant in an article in the *Southern Patriot*, organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

Most of the workers are from either the Black or Brown communities and all are poor. The situation in this state violates the most minimal standards of human decency.

There is no lobby working in Raleigh, North Carolina, or in Washington, D.C., to force the big farmers to keep up the migrant camps, where more than 10,000 migrants and 30,000 seasonal workers live.

The racist general assembly in Raleigh has refused repeated demands to enact legislation to improve the conditions of the migrants. This is a predictable reaction since the assembly is dominated by the big farmers and agricultural enterprises of eastern North Carolina, Grant points out.

These near slave conditions can be seen in the case of Johnny

Home in rural North Carolina with no indoor cooking facilities. Migrant workers in North Carolina are subjected to a slave like existence, including bad housing conditions and severe exploitation of their labor.



Garrett 48, from Asheville, who cuts cabbages on a farm owned by Junior Barefoot near Benson, in Johnson County.

Of the \$85 he figured he made in one week, Garrett kept \$30 while his crew leader deducted \$55 for food and wine. Asked about living conditions, which included swarms of flies and the stench of rotting garbage along with the run-down buildings, Garrett stated that he had seen worse. During the apple picking season (from September to December), when it gets very cold at night, the same dilapidated camps, without any heat, are used to house the workers.

Community Activist Files Appeal Against 30 Year Sentence

(Santa Ana, Calif.) - A 22-year-old Black man, who had been active in the struggle against governmental repression here, has filed an appeal against the 30-year sentence he received in December, 1974. Frank Shuford was outspoken against illegal drug traffic, unemployment and police brutality as directed against the Black community.



FRANK SHUFORD

Brother Shuford was convicted as a result of a frame-up in the shooting of two Stop and Go Market clerks. The conspiracy dates back to 1972, when Brother Shuford was strongly opposing the sale of alcohol to minors at the local Stop and Go Market.

In a vain attempt to silence opposition, two clerks threw Brother Shuford through a plate-glass window. To sue for damages, Brother Shuford hired attorney Phillip Stein who was later to betray his client and testify against him in the criminal trial.

CIVIL SUIT

Early in 1973, Stein reported to Brother Shuford that the civil suit had been filed and that he would receive money for damages in March. On Friday, February 2, 1973, three men entered the same Stop and Go and shot two clerks. The next day Brother Shuford received a letter from Stein saying that Stein would no longer represent him and that the case had been dropped.

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The large farmers pay crew leaders so much per person to recruit farmworkers. Whatever the crew leader can steal, gouge, or exploit out of earnings of the worker is his to keep. In most places the crew leaders are given the money to pay the workers. Farmworkers can end up with little or no money for the whole season.

Farmworkers are charged exorbitant prices for the food they are forced to buy at the farm. They are charged as much as \$6 per day for meals made up of rice and hog jowls or pigtales. Cigarettes go for 75 to 85 cents a pack and wine at \$5 to \$6 a fifth. The farther from town the camp is, the higher the prices.

In places where the crew leader has responsibility for getting the workers to the fields and providing all transportation, he can have absolute control over the livelihood of the workers. In the camps owned by Ollis Stepp and Matt Johnson in Henderson County, crew leaders would refuse to take workers to town after working hours and on weekends, forcing them to shop at the camp commissary with its inflated prices. The crew leaders in those camps have often been seen with guns forcing reluctant workers into the fields.

It appears as though crew leaders aren't even considering adherence to the new guidelines, and the state of North Carolina is in no mood to interfere.

As Bill Ships, director of the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, puts it, "Nobody has ever given a damn about migrants before, and there's no earthly reason to think anyone will start caring now."

Action will only come when the workers themselves organize and demand change. □

"Destroy The Monster"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
recent inquiries into CIA activities, and the possibility that the truth would have been uncovered anyway.

However the matter is viewed, few incidents could more dramatically disclose the dangers of this many-chambered house of deceit, fear, power and secrecy.

If Mr. Nixon ordered the poisons secretly preserved against his own stated policy of renouncing bacteriological warfare, then he should not have had a secret agency able and willing to do his bidding.

If the agency took it upon itself to contravene Mr. Nixon's declared policy, it could only have done so because of the power and autonomy derived from its ability to operate in secrecy.

POISON STOCKPILE

If lower-level officials disobeyed their own superiors as well as Mr. Nixon and stockpiled the poisons against national policy, then as Senator Church has said, there was an incredible "looseness of command and control within the CIA" — a laxity all the more frightening because if the agency's top officials cannot control their underlings, then there is no way to impose outside political control on the agency itself.

That is why the illicit stockpiling of the poisons — whatever use might have been intended for them by whoever was responsible — is one of the more frightening disclosures about this shadowy agency.

It is reminiscent of the report that when James Schlesinger, while briefly the CIA director, ordered a halt to all questionable counterintelligence activities in 1973, agency security officials increased the numbers of his bodyguards. If they feared for his safety within the agency, then what might not uncontrolled agents be capable of outside the CIA?

Illicit domestic spying, secret and loosely controlled experiments with drugs, connections to the underworld, plots that may or may not have been authorized to kill various foreign leaders, now the hoarded poisons — such abuses are the inevitable consequences of great power, essentially unchecked, cloaked in the mystique of national security, and authorized to operate in secrecy.

No amount of Congressional oversight could have prevented

the stockpiling of those poisons, or their possible illicit use; and whatever may yet be disclosed about the assassination plots, and who may have authorized them, it is clear that they could have been and perhaps were undertaken on the agency's own initiative.

Such secret power is intolerable in an open, democratic society. Just as CIA "covert" techniques came to be employed in domestic politics by the White House "plumbers" under Howard Hunt, so might even more dangerous CIA tactics and attitudes, spawned in the dark atmosphere of an anything-goes operation waging secret wars in

ON THE BLOCK

What Should Be Done To Improve Public Housing?
ASKED IN HAVENSCOURT HOUSING PROJECTS IN EAST OAKLAND

A lot could be done to help this thing. Anything. It's like this: they haven't painted this damn place since I've been here.



Ester Lee Davis
1262 65th Ave.
Unemployed

Rosaline Wright
1312 65th Ave.
Clerk



A lot. They need to tear them down and rebuild them. They need to do everything. It's not large enough and it's out of date.

Tear it down. Build it over. That's all I can say about it, because fixing it, just fixing it up is not going to do any good. They've got roaches, they've got rats flying everywhere, honey. I'm getting ready to move.



Mrs. Johnson
1306 65th Ave.
Housewife

Edith Brown
1246 65th Ave.
Housewife



They need to tear it down and find individual homes for us, until they can remodel the place from the ground up. The plumbing is out of whack; we have to do our own painting if we want the place to look half way decent; we have to take care of our own back lawns in order to keep them decent. There's air coming in the windows and doors. Everyone in here has children and this makes it really hard too. You have to stuff papers around your doors and put rugs up against them to keep the rain and wind out. You really need to tear them down and start all over again.

Tear down the buildings. They're too corroded; too many roaches, too many spiders, and it's not even safe for kids to be righteously sleeping and things like that. Plus, the hot water heaters are all messed up.



Larry Johnson
1158 65th Ave.
Construction Worker

J.C. Cook
1137 65th Ave.
Retired



A whole lot could be done. Like painting, fixing up the sinks and things like that. They should clean up the whole area.

I joined the National Guard because I wanted out, because I was tired of these nasty houses. They need painting, the floors need waxing, the screen doors need fixing and all that kind of stuff. Look at this back yard out here. They need somebody to clean it. They need to paint them in the inside, different colors besides barn and brown. Every room in here is barn and brown. I just don't like them.



Pauline Johns
1118 65th Ave.
Army National Guard

BPINS photo

the name of national security, further contaminate the national life.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

Enough is already known of the Church committee's findings — it is plausible to suppose that there is more to be disclosed — to support a recommendation that the CIA as now constituted be abolished.

Then, its presumably able and useful sections devoted to the straight collection and analysis of intelligence could be reorganized into a successor agency unburdened and unsullied with "covert" operations and vast secrets

powers to overturn governments, harass other nations, subvert or kill their leaders, and thwart their legitimate aspirations.

Such powers not only have no place in a decent society; but if permitted will almost inevitably be turned against the society that grants them.

To the extent that covert operations of some kind may be legitimate and necessary, surely an overpowering secret agency is not required to carry them out. Depending on the nature of the case, some small, efficient unit within the State Department or the military would be sufficient, and infinitely easier to control. □

Chicago Black Corrections Head Sues For Slander

(Chicago, Ill.) - Winston E. Moore, the embattled Black executive director of the Cook County Department of Corrections, has filed a \$2.4 million damage suit against two organizations which Moore charges made libelous and slanderous statements criticizing his administration of the county jail and House of Correction.

Moore, who is fighting to retain his position because of politically-inspired attacks unjustly blaming him for the inhumane conditions and other problems in Cook County Jail, filed the suit against the John Howard Association and the Chicago Crime Commission. Both organizations have called for Moore's firing.



Inmates sometimes vent their frustrations by littering the hallways with trash.

The five-member Cook County Department of Corrections Board used the large number of escapes by inmates from the jail this year (34 at this writing) as a smoke-screen for giving Moore a six-month probationary period in August to improve his performance. The Board also authorized Cook County Sheriff Richard Elrod to fire Moore after 90 days if Elrod felt Moore had made no significant improvement. Moore charges that Elrod has no legal authority to fire him.

Despite the pressure on him, Moore has refused to resign. At the press conference announcing the suit, he said, "All I'm fighting for now is my good

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COMMUNITY GROUP CHARGES CHICAGO POLICE SNOOPED ON ATTORNEYS

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Cook County grand jury investigating illegal spy activities of the Chicago Police Department was expected to conclude its seven-month probe last week amidst charges by one of the community groups which is suing the department that police have snooped on its legal strategy.

Attorneys for the Alliance to End Repression - which along with 14 other organizations and 18 individuals (many of whom are Black) are suing the Chicago Police Department - demanded a federal court order to prohibit police from continuing to spy on the attorneys.

Attorney Rick Gutman, representing the Alliance, filed a petition for a restraining order from U.S. District Court Judge Joel Flaum. Flaum was asked to order police to stop gathering intelligence on Alliance attorneys, their internal communications regarding the lawsuit and to order police not to destroy any records of such snooping.

The suit by the community groups was filed in federal court last November and seeks \$400,000 in damages from Mayor Richard J. Daley, police commissioner James M. Rochford and other city and police officials and



Chicago police in riot formation, ready to attack. A secret police unit known as Code 39 gathered information on the private lives of politicians and public figures and then passed it on to three top men in the Cook County Democratic Party.

an end to police spying on community groups. The *Chicago Daily News* revealed last June that two police confidential informants and infiltrators had participated in key policy-making committees of the Alliance in May and March of this year.

Attorneys for the city of Chicago admitted that they had used information supplied by police informants in contesting the suit against the police department. The city's attorneys,

George Keane, Jr., and William E. Dart, denied that informants are still being assigned or that information is still being solicited.

Meanwhile, three policemen (one retired) were granted immunity to testify before the grand jury investigating police spying.

Criminal Court Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald granted the immunity to Lt. Joseph Grubisic, head of the police security unit (the "Red Squad"); homicide investigator James Nolan who was once assigned to the intelligence division; and Sgt. Harry Shelton, retired.

Shelton has been described as a former member of a secret police unit known as Code 39 which in the 1960s gathered information on the private lives of politicians and public figures and then passed the information on to three top men in the Cook County Democratic Party - one of them an aide to Mayor Daley at the time.

Both Grubisic and Nolan, along with a third former intelligence officer, James Fitzgibbons, have been linked to the White terrorist group known as the Legion of Justice. According to the *Daily News* grand jury witnesses testified that Fitzgibbons worked closely with the Legion and on at least three occasions supplied its members with tear gas to disrupt cultural events and antiwar rallies.

Former Legion members said that Grubisic and Nolan had several contacts with the group and had advance knowledge of Legion burglaries of antiwar groups. □

F.B.I. Exposed In Cover-Up Of Letter From Lee Harvey Oswald

(Washington, D.C.) - Top officials of the FBI - probably including former Director J. Edgar Hoover - ordered the destruction of a letter which Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President John Kennedy, made violent threats about 10 days before Kennedy was killed, reports *The New York Times*.

The decision to destroy the letter was made at a meeting of top FBI officials on the weekend after the murder of Kennedy on November 22, 1963, according to a *New York Times* source familiar with the meeting, writes Martin Waldron of the *Times*.

Both Hoover and FBI agent James Hasty testified before the Warren Commission that "investigation" of the Kennedy assassination that they had no reason to believe Oswald was capable of violence. Hasty stated before the Commission that, "Prior to the assassination of the President of

the United States I had no information indicating violence on the part of Lee Harvey Oswald."

The letter was written to the FBI in reaction to FBI attempts to interview Oswald's wife. Oswald was a laborer at the Texas School Book Depository at the time, from which the shots which killed Kennedy were allegedly to have come.

Oswald's FBI file was originally begun because of his attempts to defect to Russia and was reopened at the time because of his active involvement with a pro-Castro group, "Fair Play for Cuba," according to the FBI. Oswald's letter was delivered to Hasty but was ignored.

Since the letter was an official FBI document, its destruction might be a violation of federal law. Attempts have been made to interview Hasty, now working in

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41 PER CENT OF AMERICANS FAVOR MAJOR CHANGES IN U.S. ECONOMY

People's Bicentennial Commission Poll Charts Dissatisfaction With U.S. Business

(Washington, D.C.) - A sizable plurality of 41% of the American people favor making major adjustments in efforts to improve the failing U.S. economy, according to a survey sponsored by the People's Bicentennial Commission.

In Part I of this significant poll, printed in last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, it was revealed that one in every three

favor "making a major adjustment to try things which have not been tried before."

By way of contrast, a smaller 37% favor "making minor adjustments to correct for current problems." Only 17% feel that the economic system ought to be "kept as it is, allowing it to straighten itself out."

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGING THE ECONOMY



The plight of Black and poor workers is a glaring example of the failure of capitalism.

Americans feel that capitalism is on the decline. In fact, in Part I, the performance of profit-minded U.S. corporations was given a negative rating by the vast majority of the American people in categories including safety and health, producing quality products and preventing unemployment.

In the conclusion which follows the suggestion of employee owned and controlled corporations is examined.

The People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC) is a nonprofit organization committed to "reacquainting people with the democratic principles stated in the Declaration of Independence," fought for in the 1776 American Revolution, and extending those principles to the economic institutions of today.

The survey, commissioned by the PBC, was conducted by the prestigious Hart Research Associates via telephone interviews of 1,309 "average" citizens during the week of July 25.

HOW MUCH CHANGE IN OUR ECONOMY IS NEEDED?

•When asked which of three alternatives they favored to improve the economy, a plurality of 41% of the American people

•Only 35% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "eliminate all welfare and aid benefits except social security," while 67% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

•A plurality of 44% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "institute public ownership of oil and other natural resources" while 42% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

•44% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "institute a regulation whereby companies can grow only to a certain size," while 47% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

•66% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "develop a program in which employees own a majority of the company's stock," while only 25% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

•27% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "limit all inherit-

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Chicago Corrections Head Sues

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name." He said that he will continue to serve at his post until the end of his term in September, 1976.

Supporters of Moore point out that he is being persecuted because he is Black and because he is not closely tied to the "machine" of Mayor Richard Daley. They note that one man cannot be held responsible for the corruption among jail officials and the continuing deterioration of the conditions that the primarily Black inmates are subjected to.

The apparent conspiracy of jail guards in the September 4 escape of two Black inmates adds weight to the charges of widespread corruption among jail officials. Three inmates told investigators they saw jail guards help the two men, James L. Williams and Benny Dolls, escape.

The office of state's attorney Bernard Carey, which is investigating the escape, has been given information that the guards assisted in the jailbreak because they were being blackmailed by a third inmate who was not included in the escape. The third inmate, sources close to Carey's office said, was threatening to release information regarding the guards' involvement in illicit activities that occurred during the late-night shifts at the jail.

JAILBREAK

A woman contacted Moore following the jailbreak and told him that a jail guard had offered her \$400 to pick up the escapees and transport them after the escape. The woman refused the offer. Sam Adam, the Black attorney representing Moore, said regarding the escape:

"In the past we have suspected complicity in the escapes by guards, but we couldn't prove it. In this case we have two witnesses who will unequivocally come forward and testify that jail guards assisted in this escape."

In a related development, the names of eight prominent Black present and former prison officials were secretly submitted to the Board of Corrections as potential replacements for Moore prior to the August 18 decision placing Moore on probation. Included among the eight are Clarence Cabbell, acting chief of the Los Angeles County Probation Office.

**Free
The People**

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94661

☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:

☐ Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.

\$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 ☐ \$

☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.

☐ Circulate petitions.

☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee's newsletter.

☐ Pass out leaflets.

☐ Please send more information on the Committee.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton.)

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Choosing" By Huey P. Newton

In the conclusion of the chapter "Choosing" from *Revolutionary Suicide*, by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, Huey explains how the loving discipline of his family held him in good stead. He describes the foresight of his parents, who knew of the "conflicting and bewildering influences that surround their children." Also in this excerpt, we begin the chapter "High School," and we learn that Huey's struggle for a decent education is by no means over.

PART 18

My parents never spared the rod when I was young. As I grew older, they punished me in other ways, but I knew they did it because they cared about me and

wanted me to develop a sense of responsibility. I think, too, they admired my independence, even though it sometimes worried them. They must have known I was at a difficult stage of development.

Most Black parents are very aware of the conflicting and bewildering influences that surround their children, and they experience a deep anxiety over whether they will get into trouble with the law or at school. They understand only too well how the system works. The loving discipline exerted in our home was not lost on me, and when the time came, it stood me in good stead.

"High School"

"We love our country, dearly love her, but she does not love us — she despises us."

Martin Delany, 1852

Throughout high school I constantly did battle with the instructors. The clashes I had steadily intensified and finally led to my transfer out of the Oakland system for a while.

In the tenth grade I was attending Oakland Technical High School on Broadway and Forty-first. One day the teacher sent me to the principal's office for a minor offense I had committed the day before. The principal and teacher agreed that I could come back if I said nothing in class for the rest of the semester. I had already decided I wanted out of school entirely, but I tried to sit mutely in class and not violate any of the rules, such as chewing gum, or eating sunflower seeds.

One day I forgot the agreement and raised my hand to ask a question. The teacher blew up. "Put your hand down," he said. "I don't want to hear any more from you this whole term!" I stood up and told him it was impossible to learn anything if I was forbidden to ask questions. Then I walked out of the class.

Leaving school then meant I was short of classes and would be unable to go on to the eleventh grade and graduate. So I went to live in Berkeley with my oldest sister, Myrtle, and transferred to Berkeley High School.

Although Oakland was known in the East Bay Area as a rough community, it was not until I transferred to Berkeley High



The insensitivity and inherent racism of many public schools make the "fast" life of the streets an attractive alternative to Black youth.

School that real trouble started with the police.

One Sunday, while walking over to a girl's house, I met four or five girls I knew. They asked me to go with them to a party. Although I did not take up their offer, we walked along together, since we were going the same way. Pretty soon a car pulled up carrying a guy named Mervin Carter (he's dead now) and some others. They jumped out and began hassling me about messing around with their girl friends.

I recognized Merv Carter; in fact, I had hung around Berkeley High with him and a couple of his friends. Like everybody else, they were turf-conscious and hated to see an outsider making time with their girls. I reminded him that we knew each other, that I was not interfering with the girls, and was on my way somewhere else.

BUDDIES

"Anyway," I said, "we hang around together in school." He told me we were friends inside school but not outside. I could not understand why he said that, whether he meant it or was just trying to impress his buddies.

By that time they had dropped a half circle on me. I realized they were going to jump me, so I hit Merv in the mouth, and then they all came at me. They beat me up pretty badly, but I refused to fall down. The girls were yelling at me to run, but I would not. No matter how many guys Merv had with him, I meant to stand my ground. As long as I could, I was going to look them in the eye and keep going forward.

Somebody called the police, but by the time they arrived Carter and the others had gone, and I was there alone, bleeding, and missing several teeth. Although the police tried to find out who did it, I would not tell them anything. I did not want to be an

informer because this was a problem between the brothers; the outside racist authorities had nothing to do with it.

I have always believed that to inform on someone to the teacher, to the principal, or to the police is wrong. These people represent another world, another racial group. To be White is to have power and authority, and for a Black to say anything to them is a betrayal. So I did not inform, and they escaped the police; but they could not escape me.

OLD PISTOL

The next day I went to school carrying a carpenter's hammer and an old pistol I had swiped from my father. The pistol did not work — it lacked a firing pin — but I had no intention of shooting anybody anyway. At lunchtime I "coldtrailed" Merv and about six of his buddies downtown. Catching up with them finally, I started to swing on him with the hammer. I hit him several times, wanting to hurt him, but he rolled with most of the blows and was not hurt too badly.

Meanwhile, I forgot I had the gun. When the others began picking up rocks and sticks, I remembered the gun and used it to keep them at bay. This was the only way I could defend myself, because I had no friends at Berkeley High School to help me. I could not let them get away with what they had done, particularly since they had falsely accused me of messing with their girl friends.

Somebody called the police again, and when I heard the sirens, I ran farther downtown, where I was arrested. I was only about fourteen then, so they took me to Juvenile Hall, where I stayed for a month while they investigated my family background. Then I was released to the custody of my parents.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as that hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a case catalyst that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction, imprisonment, and final exonerated. Huey P. Newton's autobiography is a most moving story in a testament to the black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s. —Publishers Weekly

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 (hard-bound) or \$1.95 (paper-back) in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: *To Die For The People*, \$1.95.

Marcourt Brace Jovanovich

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Intercommunal News

11 Z.A.N.U. Militants Murdered By Zambian Troops

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Eleven members of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) were killed by Zambian troops last week in what has been officially described as a confrontation between ZANU and Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) supporters put down by the Zambian troops.

However, the official Zambian government version does not explain how it is that only members of ZANU were killed (and another 13, all ZANU members, injured), while only a Zambian officer was killed and no members of ZAPU were either killed or wounded.

ZAMBIAN ARMY

According to the official Zambian account, the Zambian Army attempted to stop fighting between ZANU and ZAPU supporters "when ZANU men and women attacked members of ZAPU." The troops allegedly opened fire "first above the heads of the mob, and, when this failed, they fired directly to protect the unarmed crowd."

In an emotional funeral oration for the Zambian officer, Lieutenant Lidson Libweshe, buried with full military honors, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda blamed the incident on two Rhodesian infiltrators, who, he said had been found to have been living in the camp posing as ZANU supporters.

But, at the same time he also condemned what he called the "small number of ex-ZANU people" who had been going around the world trying to destroy the good name of Zambia. "It is among the same people that we find those who want to attack and kill their colleagues," he said.

Observers note that eight months ago President Kaunda officially stopped military units of the Zimbabwe armed struggle movement from crossing into Zimbabwe from Zambia to carry on the armed struggle against the racist, White minority regime of Ian Smith. These observers point

3rd WORLD WINS MAJOR U.N. VICTORY ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

(United Nations, New York) - Third World and developing countries won a major victory last week with adoption, over vigorous although lowkeyed, U.S. opposition and maneuvering, of the historic resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order, at the special 16-day General Assembly session that ended on September 16.

However, U.S. reaction has indicated that it agreed to the resolution with the clear intent to "drag its feet" in any implementation and as one "knowledgeable source" told *The New York Times*, because they discern it as a strategy of "talking them to death."

James P. Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, commenting on U.S. adoption of the U.N. resolution, reportedly told *The Times*: "Clearly these things won't be delivered unless the developing nations keep up the pressure. If anything is to come of all this, they will have to keep our noses to the grindstone."

At heart in the resolution, begrudgingly accepted by the U.S. delegation, is the principle of global measures to regulate, control and plan international marketing of goods and services towards greater equity for and

greater policy participation of developing countries.

It is a principal that U.S. Ambassador Daniel Patrick (benign neglect) Moynihan told a nationwide TV audience just one day before adoption, the U.S. cannot agree to. "They want a symbolic surrender from the United States," Moynihan said, "an admission of guilt. But we are not guilty. Sorry. That's not going to happen."

It did happen, however, because the U.S. is guilty of gross inequity and has been making at the expense of devel-

oping countries on world economic matters, and because European capitalists are willing to accept their share of the guilt and responsibility and risk some compromise in the face of the rapidly emerging developing countries' unity and determination.

One of the key recommendations that Third World countries had been pushing for for years and the U.S. had vigorously opposed, is some form of "indexation" — pegging the prices of raw materials that Third World countries export to the cost of



DANIEL MOYNIHAN (left), U.S. delegate to the U.N., among Third World delegates to U.N. Conflict between U.S. and Third World is heightening as developing nations struggle for political and economic equality.

SPECIAL RENEWAL BONUS

As a bonus to readers who renew their subscription to THE BLACK PANTHER, for a limited time only we're offering FREE a copy of the Fall '74 issue of the CoEVOLUTION QUARTERLY, guest edited by the Black Panther Party.

This informative magazine describes, in detail, the many Survival Programs to which your subscription contributes. Writings by Huey P. Newton, Elaine Brown, George Jackson, Ericka Huggins and David Du Bois are also featured.

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manufactured products produced by developed countries that the Third World countries must buy.

The text contains a six-point program for decisions to improve market structures in the field of raw materials and manufactured commodities of export to developing countries. The points include international stocking and other market arrangements for securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices for these commodities; widening and enlarging facilities for compensation financing of export revenue ups and downs; promotion of raw materials processing in the developing countries which produce those materials and the expansion and diversification of their export; and opportunities to improve the share of developing countries in transport, marketing and distribution of their primary products.

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MASSIVE CONFERENCE ON PUERTO RICO INDEPENDENCE TO BE HELD IN HAVANA

(New York, N.Y.) - More than 200 delegates from 90 countries and 35 organizations are expected to gather in Havana this fall to help build a worldwide movement in support of Puerto Rican independence according to the bulletin of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, *Puerto Rico Libre!*

The International Conference in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence has been greeted by a virtual groundswell of support, particularly from Latin American countries where support groups for the Conference have attracted a broad cross-section of people.

In Mexico, representatives from all organizations of the left as well as the Organizational Secretary of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, the ruling political party, have supported the Conference. In Venezuela, the entire left is united behind the Puerto Rican struggle as well as members of the government's party, Accion Democratica. Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Argentina are giving similar support to the Conference.

HOST COUNTRY

The fact that the host country for the Conference is Cuba represents a significant example of the unconditional support that nation has consistently given to the Puerto Rican independence movement.

The delegation from Puerto Rico, representing diverse sectors of the population, includes Pedro Grant, coordinator of the United Workers Movement (MOU); Carlos Gallisa, member of the House of Representatives; Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Bishop Antulio Parilla Bonilla; Norma Valle, coordinator of the Federation of Puerto Rican Women; Federico Cintron, executive secretary of the MOU. The coordinator of the Puerto Rican delegation is Noel Colon Martinez, president of the Puerto Rican Peace Council.

In a recent visit to the U.S., Noel Colon talked about the role the conference would play in "universalizing" the Puerto Rican independence struggle — bringing it to the people of all nations. He stressed the importance of popularizing the issue in the U.S. where, until recently, the colonial situation of Puerto Rico was virtually unknown.



The Puerto Rican struggle for independence is on the upsurge.

Noel Colon Martinez characterized the Conference as "the most important meeting that has ever been held to discuss our objectives."

The U.S. Support Committee for the International Conference a coalition of forces formed after the International Preparatory Meeting of the Conference in March, selected a delegation August 11 which represents broad support from the U.S. peoples' movement.

Puerto Rico plays an important role in U.S. designs for continued

economic domination in Latin America. Forty per cent of U.S. investment in Latin America is in Puerto Rico. This is enforced by military occupation of the island by U.S. troops, bases and nuclear armaments, threatening not only the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people, but of the entire Latin American continent which has been subjected to invasions and counter-revolutionary activity from the U.S., with Puerto Rico as an important staging arena.

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3rd World Wins Major U.N. Victory

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The text urges developed countries to reduce or remove, where feasible, nontariff barriers affecting developing countries' exports, on a more favorable basis for developing countries. It also calls for elimination of restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries.

The text also recognizes the target for development assistance from developed countries to be 0.7% annually of the gross national product and states that developed countries "adopt as their common aim an effective increase in official development assistance with a view to achieving these targets by the end of the decade."

The U.S., whose official development assistance is at 0.23% annually of the Gross National Product — one of the lowest rates among the industrial nations — has consistently rejected the 0.7% goal, or any specific goal, and has refused to contribute to assistance to the poor nations most affected by the oil crisis.

The text says that the participation of developing countries in

international finance and development institutions "should be adequately increased and made more effective without adversely affecting the broad geographic representation of developing countries and in accordance with the existing and evolving rules."

PROPOSALS

The text contains a number of proposals for cooperative action by developed and developing countries to strengthen the scientific and technical infrastructure of developing countries. It recommends that developed countries create new policies and strengthen existing ones, which would encourage the reorganization of their industries, making them less competitive internationally to developing countries.

To achieve rapid increases in food production in the world, the text calls on developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so, to substantially increase their aid to developing countries for agriculture and food production. Also, developed countries should facilitate access to their markets for food and agricultural products of export interest to developing countries. □

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Eritrea

A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said in Beirut last week that the ELF "shall not be responsible for what happens" to the four American prisoners held in a mountain cave in Eritrea, if the U.S. does not pledge to halt arms supplies to Ethiopia's military government. Two of the Americans were kidnapped earlier this month with six Ethiopians in a raid on a U.S. communications facility near Asmara, capital of Eritrea. The other two, both civilian technicians, were kidnapped from a military complex called Kagnew. The spokesman said that questioning one of the two civilians "revealed the dangerous role the Kagnew base plays not only against the Eritrean rebellion but also against the Arab nations and African liberation movements."

Tan-Zam

Government delegations from Tanzania and Zambia are currently in Peking holding talks on the Tanzania-Zambia railway. The delegations include the Tanzanian minister of Communications and Transport, minister of Finance and minister of Home Affairs. The delegation also includes the Zambian minister of Power, Transport and Works, minister of Finance, minister of Home Affairs and minister of State for Contingent Plan in the president's office.

West Africa

Delegates of broadcasting organizations from Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia and Sierra Leone held formal talks in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from August 25 to 28 to study closer regional cooperation in broadcasting. A joint communique says that the conference has agreed upon the formation of a four-man cooperation team from the four organizations, a regular exchange of programs and other items. A joint regional training program for 1976 was also approved by the conference.

Malagasy Republic

D. Ratsiraka, president of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Malagasy Republic, last week proclaimed an ordinance to take over the Marseille Company of Madagascar.

Britain Proposes New Laws Against Racism In England

(London, England) - The British government, worried about the race situation here, recently proposed far-reaching laws to deal with discrimination and new measures to counter bias in employment, housing, schools and clubs.

In 1965, the first race relations act was enacted. The new proposals are the most extensive since then. The stiffened provisions on job discrimination allow individuals direct access to the courts to press charges of bias and make color barriers unlawful in the thousands of social, golf, squash and other sports clubs in Britain.

The proposals are presented in the government's long-awaited white paper on race discrimination, reports *The New York*

The largest segment of "coloreds" are from India, followed closely by West Indians, Africans and Pakistanis. The term "colored" is hated by the West Indians and Africans and it is an insult to refer to them as such.

Compared with the United States, where Blacks make up 15% of the population, racial difficulties in Britain seem relatively mild and they are restricted to districts of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and other major cities.

Community workers and activists here though insist that there is much evidence of discrimination.

Even the government paper conceded: "Young West Indians suffer from unemployment with exceptional severity. Housing



Jamaican people upon their entry into Britain. People of color from British Commonwealth face discrimination and hostility within England.

Times. This white paper is to serve as the basis for a new race relations act.

There is a rising number of British born West Indians, Asians and Africans who are out of work, poorly educated and angry. Some observers view the 31-page document as underlining the government's increasing anxiety about the British race situation.

One of the most powerful of the proposed measures would directly affect the British White working class. The measure would prohibit the 4,000 "working men's clubs" — recreation and drinking clubs with 3.5 million members — from excluding applicants on racial grounds.

In recent years, the working men's clubs have proved to be especially popular in Britain's major cities. Costing as little as \$2 to \$4 to join, these clubs have effectively barred West Indians and Asians, and have emerged as blatant sources of discrimination across the country.

The estimated 1.5 million "colored" citizens make up about 2.5% of the British population.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA GAINS INDEPENDENCE-ALREADY TRICKED BY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

(Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) - Papua New Guinea has gained independence from Australia through negotiation, but the Australian government is already beginning to back away from promises of long-term aid, one of the conditions of the negotiated independence.

On September 16, Papua New Guinea became an independent nation culminating a political struggle waged on the islands to put an end to colonial rule. Australia colonized Papua New Guinea in 1906. Papua was the scene of intense fighting between the Japanese and U.S. Marines in 1942, during World War II.

About 90% of the 2.6 million Papua New Guineans rely on subsistence farming and hunting for survival, but the small country is rich in timber, fish, and metal, particularly copper. The country is also regarded as a potential source of oil, natural gas and hydroelectric power.

However, Papua New Guinea is short on capital and technical and managerial skills. When newly proclaimed Prime Minister Michael Somare worked out a

settlement with Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, long-term aid was an area discussed. Somare persuaded reluctant Papua New Guineans to go along with Whitlam's program on the basis of expected aid from Australia.

NO COMMITMENT

Prime Minister Somare and his finance minister, Julius Chan, went to Australia last month to discuss this future aid only to be told that they would be receiving less than they expected for this year and that no commitment could be made on long-term aid.

Papua New Guinea's economy is dominated by some 35,000 foreigners functioning as business leaders, tradesmen or technicians. Already there is a secessionist movement on the outlying island of Bougainville as well as the main island of New Guinea. Bougainville made a declaration of independence on September 1 while the movement on the island has just gotten under way.

Papua New Guinea will become a member of the British Commonwealth, with Queen Elizabeth as titular head of state. This and President Somare's unsuccessful negotiation with Australia may be the cause of the secessionist movement in these newly independent islands. □

Latin American Unity Urged

(Caracas, Venezuela) - The foreign ministers of Argentina and Venezuela recently met here and issued a joint statement stressing the need for unity and cooperation among Latin American countries. "Latin American unity can only be achieved through an effective integration. . .," the statement said.

Indonesia Sends Ships To Portuguese Timor

(Jakarta, Indonesia) - Last week Indonesia sent a flotilla of naval reinforcements toward the coast of Portuguese Timor. A civil war is presently being waged there between the reportedly left-wing Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) and the conservative Timor Democratic Party which is allied with the pro-Indonesian Apodety Party.

The military build-up is believed to be prompted by the apparent success in Portuguese Timor of FRETILIN. As reported in *The New York Times*, Indonesian Defense Minister Gen. Marden Panggabean said the pro-Indonesian Apodety Party would retaliate if the FRETILIN offensive continues.

FRETILIN says it controls most of Portuguese Timor (which is the eastern half of the island) and denies reports that its rivals command the bulk of the hinterland. The western half of the island is administered by Indonesia.

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Z.A.N.U. Militants Murdered

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out that it is the detention of ZANU militants, "who wish only to be free to engage in the armed struggle in Zimbabwe," by the Zambian government that causes the confrontations in Zambia between members of the Zambian army and ZANU militants.

The incident of the killing of 11 ZANU militants and the Zambian officer took place in a camp near Kabwe, about 70 miles north of the Zambian capital of Lusaka. The ZANU dead were buried at a ceremony at Kabwe presided over by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of ZANU.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, church leaders have expressed opposition to legislation to protect members of the government and the Rhodesian military from prosecution for acts done "in good faith" while suppressing African nationalist activity, creating problems for the racist government.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Rhodesia say the bill is a denial of justice, while Anglican and Methodist leaders regard it as "ill-timed and ill-conceived." Robert Tredgold, who was chief justice of the former Rhodesia Federation, says it strikes at vital constitutional principles, according to the *London Times*.

When he introduced the bill in Parliament last month, Lardner-

Burke, minister of Justice, said the country had to cope not only with the direct "terrorist" threat but also with people who tried to embarrass the government by helping and persuading others to bring court proceedings against it.

There was a fifth column, he said, which appeared to stand for justice and peace but in reality had much more sinister objectives. "Under such circumstances the State may be compelled by necessity to disregard for a time the ordinary safeguards of liberty in defense of liberty itself," he said.

The so-called "Indemnity and Compensation Bill" would allow the president to stop any such proceeding against government and security force personnel which might be under way. There is also provision for people applying for compensation if they have suffered from an act to which indemnity (protection) applies.

In a joint statement issued last week the Anglican bishops and the district superintendent of the Methodist Church in Rhodesia said: "Is the law to be so prosecuted that when the offended cries for redress he is to be offered not justice but such crumbs of compensation as the board may determine and the Minister of Justice allow?" □

Puerto Rico

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

The U.S. information blockade vis-a-vis this reality is an important factor which the Conference is designed to challenge. The hypocritical raving by apologists for U.S. imperialism about Puerto Rican "autonomy" and the desires of the people for the Commonwealth status remind us of the desperate rationalizations of the 19th century slave-owners that slaves were a "happy-go-lucky" lot, who had no desire to be free and equal.

This distorted propaganda by the U.S. has surrounded proceedings at the United Nations this month, where representatives of the independence movement are speaking before the Special Committee on Decolonization, as that body continues its review of the colonial case of Puerto Rico.

The U.S. chooses this time to attack the Puerto Rican independence movement when, in fact, that struggle is gaining a massive base on the island, and receiving growing support from the United Nations, from the Conference of Nonaligned Nations (which was expected to recommend at its August 25 meeting that its 80 member nations act as a bloc in the U.N. in support of Puerto Rican independence) and from countries around the world that are participating in the International Conference in Havana. □

WORLD SCOPE



Philippines

Revolutionaries in the Philippines insist that they will continue to fight government forces until their demands for self-rule are fully met despite the claim by President Ferdinand Marcos that the separatists had accepted a cease-fire in the southern Philippines. In a rare interview, which appeared in *The New York Times*, Ahur Khair Alonto, the highest ranking member of the Moro National Liberation Front inside the Philippines, said: "There is no cease-fire — it is only a ploy by Marcos to try to divide us." Alonto went on to say that the Moros want a political solution, not bloodshed, to their struggle with the U.S. — backed Marcos government but that "we must have our own autonomous government." Alonto called on the American people to "stop supporting the Marcos dictatorship."

Venezuela

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez recently signed into law a bill nationalizing the petroleum industry. President Perez said at the signing ceremony that on January 1, 1976, Venezuela will assume control of its petroleum industry and marketing. The bill provides for the nationalization of all concessions, installations and factories of foreign oil companies in Venezuela. Perez declared that Venezuela's petroleum must be "turned into an instrument of Latin American integration."

Latin America

The Council of the Central Union of Latin American Workers (CLAT) adopted a resolution at its recent 14th Council meeting supporting Venezuela's nationalization of its oil industry. The resolution also pledged support to Third World countries for their just struggles to defend their national interests and for all the methods created to defend the prices of petroleum, bauxite, bananas, coffee, copper and other raw materials in Latin America.

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☐ Cash ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Signature _____

ENTERTAINMENT

"GOOD TIMES" ON GUNS: BLACK COMMUNITY MISREPRESENTED

The popular Black family situation comedy series *Good Times* has repeatedly distinguished itself for high quality entertainment and perceptive comments on life in the Black community. However, the September 15 episode was an unfortunate departure from the series' usual high level analysis of issues affecting Black people and therefore deserves examination and criticism.

In this episode, crime is on the rise in the Chicago projects where the *Good Times* family lives. Things are so bad that Florida and her girlfriend take police whistles to the basement when they do the laundry. (James sarcastically notes that the two women would do better to take J.J. with them since the police cannot be depended on.)

An inept Black policeman visits the home to ask Florida some ridiculous questions involving the stealing of her purse several days earlier. When the family demands to know why it has taken the police so long to investigate the case, the officer makes the excuse that "crime" is so rampant that the police cannot keep up with all the cases.

The officer shows his lack of concern by constantly referring to "the stolen bicycle" rather than the stolen purse. Ironically, while he is there, Thelma is mugged in the elevator on her way to school. She is not hurt but an upset and angry James demands that the policeman immediately find out who attacked his "baby girl."

Fed up with the attacks on his family and determined to protect his household, James purchases a .32 revolver. Florida, who is afraid of guns, strongly objects and cites some statistics to James which allegedly prove that most people in the Black community who own guns end up shooting members of their families or their friends. James, however, will not be moved and declares that the gun will stay in the house.

The next day when James looks for the gun, he discovers that it is missing. Florida, J.J. and Thelma, who are at home at the time, are questioned about the gun's whereabouts since everyone saw where James put it. All claim innocence and James literally tears the house apart trying to find the gun.

While the frantic search is on for the gun, Florida's girlfriend comes by to let the family know that a five-year-old boy who lives upstairs accidentally shot himself with a "Saturday night special" the night before. James panics and convinces himself that somehow the little boy got hold of his (James') gun. Not bothering to investigate, James has the child dead and buried before Michael comes home to report that the little boy is recuperating from his wounds caused by a .32 revolver.

Before James can feel further remorse about the shooting, it comes out that 12-year-old Michael moved the gun to another place in the house. Explaining why, he told his



Cast of "GOOD TIMES."

father, "I was afraid you might get mad one day and do something you'd be sorry for." Despite his guilty feelings moments before over the accidental shooting, James insists that he will keep the gun anyway.

The program ends with Michael accidentally firing a shot off into the ceiling of the apartment after assuring everyone that he had removed the bullets from the gun before moving it.

The ending leaves the viewer uncertain as to whether James does finally get rid of the gun. However, the clear implication is that guns are dangerous and the family would be better off not having a gun in the house.

Furthermore, the episode presented an objectionable portrayal of the issues of "crime" and self-defense in the Black community. Florida is cast as the "typical" hysterical woman opposed to guns. James is the "angry" Black man determined that nobody's going to "mess over" his family.

Instead of pointing out the social and economic conditions that are the real cause of "crime" in the Black community, the writers leave the impression that Black people are arming themselves to fight each other.

The portrayal of the Black policeman was racist because it cast him as a bumbling Black buffoon. The point should have been made that Black policemen are just as much victims of the power structure as the overall Black community is.

The expression of this viewpoint on guns in a Black series is, we feel, no accident. The program was a racist attempt to misrepresent the Black community.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Tomorrow

Life full of sorrow, maybe I'll see
the sun about tomorrow,
Don't know,
Record show,
Declare,
Don't hate,
Do love,
I'm sincere,
Loving Black,
Very dear

Life is full of sorrow, maybe I'll
see the sun tomorrow,
Blood drops
Peace stops
Happy cops
Babies crying
Pigs surmounting
Niggers dying
Hard life
Ain't right

Life is full of sorrow, maybe I'll
see the sun tomorrow,
No inflation
Much starvation
Remember slavery
Nat Turner, John Brown
Super bravery
Don't forget
Think quick
Inez & Fred
Countless others
Dead mothers
Sisters & brothers

Life is full of sorrow, maybe I'll
see the sun tomorrow.

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Menard, Illinois



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MARTIAL ARTS



Muscle Functioning And Respiration

For a muscle to continue to function, the individual muscle cells must receive nutrients and oxygen from the circulatory system, which also carries waste products from the muscles.

The respiratory system supplies oxygen to the circulatory system and removes carbon dioxide and other waste from it. If the circulatory and the co-operating muscular, nervous and respiratory systems do not keep the muscles adequately supplied with nutrients and oxygen free of waste products, fatigue occurs.

A muscle, and consequently a given part of the body (hand, arm, neck) moves only when it receives a stimulus, and the strength of its contraction depends partly upon the force of the stimulus.

Therefore, under strenuous effort (where more muscles and more nerves are called into play), if the nervous system does not continue to supply the muscles with intense stimuli, the muscles appear to be fatigued, but the fatigue may be in the nervous system.

The process of muscle activity (from walking to swimming, running or any other activity) produces lactic acid, an acid waste, a by-product of physical activity.

A person's ability to perform for sustained periods of time is strongly influenced by his ability to dispose of lactic acid and also to tolerate a high level of this by-product. Tolerance seems to increase as a result of sustained, periodic intervals of training.

Now, conventional methods of developing these systems primarily focus on their relationship to the respiratory system.

Most people in the Western world equate chest expansion with effective respiration. By breathing through the diaphragm we massage the vital organs, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. — organs necessary in the efficiency of circulatory and respiratory activities.

RUBIN "HURRICANE" CARTER INTERVIEWED BY PENTHOUSE MAGAZINE

"AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE"

In October, 1966, Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the number one contender for the middleweight boxing crown, was arrested and charged with the shotgun murders of two White men in a dingy Paterson, New Jersey, tavern. Maintaining his innocence, he was convicted in May, 1967, in a trial marked by heightened racial tensions and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Suddenly, in September, 1974, two White ex-convicts, the prosecution's key witnesses against Carter and his co-defendant, John Artis, recanted their testimony, saying that they were bribed by the police to implicate the brothers. Despite this dramatic turn of events, Hurricane Carter has been denied a new trial. The case is now slated to go into federal court on appeal.

The following is Part 2 of a Penthouse magazine interview with Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, allowing this politically active Black man to speak out against the forces attempting to silence him and deny him justice and, indeed, his freedom.

PART 2

QUESTION: For eight years you have been imprisoned for murder. What do you believe is the real reason you're in jail?

CARTER: I'm not in jail for committing murder. I'm in jail partly because I'm a Black man in America, where the powers that be will only allow a Black man to be an entertainer or a criminal.

While I was free on the streets — with whatever limited freedom I had on the streets — as a prizefighter — I was characterized as an entertainer. As long as I stayed within that role, within that prizefighting ring, as long as that was my Mecca and I didn't step out into the civic affairs of this country, I was acceptable.

But when I didn't want to see people brutalized any longer — and when I'd speak out against that brutality, no matter who committed the brutality, Black people or White people — I was harassed for my beliefs.

I committed no crime; actually the crime was committed against me. All the evidence today shows that the crime was committed against me... and still is being committed against me. What has happened in the past and what's happening right now make it a very good bet that it may happen to you tomorrow.

QUESTION: When did the harassment begin?

CARTER: As far as I can recall, it began in January, February,



RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER.

and March of 1964. Before that time, I was the Rubin Carter that everybody loved, a good guy.

Muhammad Ali and I once had to appear in front of the New York Boxing Commission up in Albany when some people were asking for the abolishment of boxing. Muhammad was the good guy who showed what boxing was doing for him. Then I was put on display as the former bad guy who had come out of prison, and I explained what boxing had done for me. I was the Black American pie at that time.

But the moment I got rid of my manager, Carmen Tedeschi, because he had beaten me out of all this money, then the news media came down on me. They started saying I had left the man who made me — even though each time the bell rang, he grabbed the stool and went and sat down outside the ring.

QUESTION: In other words, you were challenging the boxing establishment?

CARTER: Yes. Before that, I would never say much. My manager would do all the talking. He was a publicity hound, and he would always bring up my past — that "my man was in prison" stuff. I let it go, and that, I believe now, was a mistake on my part, because the moment I got rid of him and started speaking for myself, that's when people started saying, "He's challenging boxing." From that time on, everybody really started coming down on me.

But my real problems began when the *Saturday Evening Post* printed what I said about the Harlem fruit riot that took place in April, 1964.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

ARTS PROGRAM

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OAKLAND'S FUNDS THREATENED

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

off revenue sharing funds to the city of Oakland.

Raymond Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association, who was at the Monday meeting, had told an earlier press conference called by the Community Coalition when word of the July 31 letter reached the community, that a total of about \$30 million in revenue sharing monies is involved.

The Coalition, expressing deep concern about the possible effects on the Black and poor communities if federal revenue sharing funds to Oakland are cut off, also decided to immediately approach the City Council with a direct question to confirm or deny receipt of the Office of Revenue Sharing letter and what the City Council intends to do about it if the threat exists.

The Coalition also decided to prepare and release a statement to the media informing the community of this possible threat and expressing the very great concern for the interests of the community in the light of this development.

Earlier last week, on September 16, the City Council had heard the report of the special City Council committee investigating community charges of widespread racism in the police department. The report confirmed the existence of racism in the Oakland Police Department, declaring: "In its review of the allegations, the special committee could not say that the charges were not valid in view of the fact that admittedly we are living in a racist society which is improving but is still some ways from the ideal."

In a report to the Community Coalition Against Racism meeting last Monday on the City Council report, Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland chapter of the NAACP, told the Coalition that although the City Council special committee investigation had confirmed the existence of racism in the OPD, its recommendations did not carry a timetable for implementation.

Galloway expressed satisfaction that the report called for an overhaul of the police Internal Affairs Division, the section allegedly dealing with community complaints about police actions. However, Brother Galloway expressed the concern of the Coalition that no timetable had been included, nor specific steps of how the division should be



Representatives of Community Coalition Against Racism reviewing information at emergency meeting.

reorganized or who was going to be responsible for the overhaul.

The special committee of the City Council recommended that it continue in existence indefinitely, to which expressions of satisfaction were made by the Coalition. Brother Galloway emphasized that it was imperative that some specific goal dates be established in order to guarantee that the report is not simply filed away somewhere and no improvements are made in the department.

The special committee report also called for a policy statement on racism in the OPD prepared by

the city manager and issued publicly. It also recommended that the Affirmative Action Program of the OPD be reviewed by the City Council within 45 days.

The report also recommended that a community meeting be held "to assess the status of police-community relations before the end of 1975 and that the City Council staff report on the implementation of 64 recommendations listed in a May, 1974, survey of the Fair Employment Practice Commission on Oakland's Affirmative Action Program."

"Good Times" On Guns

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

sent the Black community. We recognize that *Good Times* cannot always be perfect, but we hope that in the future the actors and writers will more closely examine

the content of their scripts. The few Black-oriented TV programs have the burden of truthfully analyzing problems in the Black community. To do less only serves to perpetuate racism.



...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercultural News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

"David G. Du Bois' first novel makes a new space in the alien world labelled Black expatriate fiction... this frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the racial cultural baggage and blindness we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt... In *And Bid Him Sing*, David Du Bois has given us a picture of our nation through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding."

"Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see *And Bid Him Sing* as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to nostalgize the sixties would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds."

From the Review by Wilson The Black Scholar

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Community Activist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The Santa Ana police went through the Black community terrorizing people after the shooting. They even went so far as to break up church services and hold churchgoers at gun point. Ten days later they arrested Brother Shuford.

In the first trial, Brother Shuford got a hung jury, but his second trial resulted in a conviction. The motive was established through false testimony given by Stein who claimed Brother Shuford arrived at his office the Friday afternoon the two clerks were shot, and was in an irate and dangerous mood. In exchange for his testimony, Stein was acquitted of a felony, receiving stolen property, in a trial before a judge (not a jury trial).

The Frank Shuford Defense Committee encourages all persons who would like to see justice achieved in Brother Shuford's case to send a contribution or message of support to its office at 617 South Townsend, Santa Ana, California 92703.

F.B.I. Exposed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

the FBI office in Kansas City, but the FBI has refused to allow Hasty to break his silence, saying that any statement would be "inappropriate" at this time.

The destruction of the letter was cited by Senator Richard S. Schweiker as a prime reason for his introduction of a resolution to direct the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence inquiry into Kennedy's murder as a part of its investigation of the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Warren Commission and its "lone nut" theory has become increasingly suspect as more evidence has been uncovered to disprove its conclusions on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

(FROM PAGE 22)

ACROSS

1. Disenfranchised 6. Railroad
8. Chisholm 11. Jordan 12. Burke
13. Abolitionist 14. Women
16. Liberation 18. Bates 20. Truth
21. Huggins 22. Brown 23. Terrell
25. Jeopardy 26. Grandmama

DOWN

1. Davis 2. Segregation 3. Copple
4. Education 5. Walker 7. Tulsan
9. Collins 10. Freedom 14. Wheatley
15. Parks 17. Barnett 18. Beetham
19. Slavery 21. Harper 24. Love

Lee And Pitts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

BURKETT: It was racism. They didn't have any evidence at all. All they had was a witness, not an eyewitness, just a witness. They told this Black woman that they were going to shave her head and electrocute her if she did not say what they wanted her to say on the stand. The chief deputy there, Wayne White, has been known to say, "All you have to do to get one of these nigger gals to say what you want to hear is to tell her you are going to shave her head and electrocute her." To this day she works as a maid for the chief deputy in his house.

BP: In what way did you work to gain the freedom of Lee and Pitts?

BURKETT: Instead of going to the courts I decided to go to the governor's (Reubin Askew's) office. So I wrote three letters and I received letters in response which had sort of a negative nature. But I insisted that the governor look into this issue. I called a radio talk show one night on KGO to explain this case, and Governor Askew's office received 40,000 letters on this issue. Then the governor said he would investigate. But it went on and on, taking 18 months.

An investigation had been made but the governor did not

Woman Murdered

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Volpe appeared to be extremely nervous, Smith said, as he took him (Smith) into custody.

The officers claim that when they approached the car, Smith opened the glove compartment and Ms. Scott grabbed a .32 caliber handgun from the compartment and pointed it at Engberson.

According to the officers, Engberson shot Ms. Scott, hitting her in the neck, after she failed to drop the weapon after repeated warnings. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Valley Memorial Hospital in Livermore. Smith was taken into custody at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center for investigation of attempted murder of a police officer. His arraignment was scheduled for Monday, September 22, at the Livermore Municipal Court.

Duren, who is the director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute in Long Beach, is seeking another autopsy.

Ms. Scott, who was business manager for the Institute and a licensed beautician, was the mother of four children, ages six months, six, eight, and 13. □

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Then I went to Raiford Prison to visit Lee and Pitts. Through their defense committee word got out that I went to visit them. Then things started heating up fast, as newspapers, radio and TV stations got hold of the story. A reporter from the *Miami Herald* came back from vacation to write a story which took up a quarter of the front page and a whole page inside the paper. This was picked up by papers all over the country.

BP: After this experience, what is your opinion of the American judicial process?

BURKETT: We may have come a long way in a lot of things in this country, but we're still in the woods when it comes to fair justice for a lot of people. Black people, Indians; for anyone who is different.

For anyone who is not considered upper middle class in this country, there is no justice. We have to look out for each other or we are going to have government run by the CIA or people like Nixon, Ford, Mitchell and people like that.

BP: What in your opinion is the significance of the fact that Black community groups had for years worked for the freedom of Lee and Pitts, but that your effort finally produced results?

BURKETT: The fact is that the straight media in this country and a lot of other people in this country who should have been interested in this case were not interested. There were only a few Black radical groups who were saying anything. But here comes along a person who is White and is the victim's son. The fact that I am White may not have meant much, but I was able to raise a lot of fuss about it and got people to listen to me.

But if a lot of people had been listened to a long time ago, it would not have taken this long to get them out. □

British Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

measures is based on the establishment of a Race Relations Commission empowered to carry out random investigations and probe charges of discriminatory practices in businesses.

The Commission is supposed to have considerable muscle, able to issue a "nondiscrimination" notice to violators and eventually move in the courts to issue injunctions and end discriminatory practices.

The Commission will replace two bodies, the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission. The Board, set up under the 1965 Race Relations Act, was empowered to investigate complaints and seek to reconcile the parties involved. It proved to be impotent because the Board had no power to end discriminatory practices. It had to rely upon the voluntary cooperation of those against whom complaints had been made. □

Attorneys For Mancino Seek Federal Protection

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

prosecutor had informed her by telephone that Mancino had been suddenly dropped from the list of potential witnesses. Following the "fall," he had been re-scheduled to testify on Thursday.

That same afternoon, Wednesday, September 17, Mancino was quickly spirited away from Marin Jail by CDC personnel and taken off to an unknown destination. Subsequent efforts by Ms. Soladay to locate Mancino have been thwarted by CDC officials.

While the exact nature of Mancino's testimony at the trial lingers as a significant question mark, the long-standing attempts by the CDC to brutally intimidate him into testifying against the Six are well known.

On August 21, 1971, Allan Curt Mancino was one of the few White inmates in San Quentin's Adjustment Center. Following the prison officials' retaking of the AC, Mancino was singled out and subjected to extreme brutality and torture.

According to the affidavit filed in connection with the \$450,000 damage suit, Mancino was kicked and stomped by guard Urbano Rublaco, beaten with axe handles and clubs and shot at close range in both legs with a .30 caliber rifle while laying face down, naked, with his wrists tied behind his back and ankles handcuffed to his wrists.

Left on the ground in front of the AC bleeding and in severe



First tier corridor after August 21, 1971, incident.

pain for over an hour, Mancino was then taken to the prison hospital where he was operated on without medication and while still handcuffed and chained.

Removed to an isolation cell for condemned men, Mancino had a bag placed over his head and was again beaten by CDC guards. He was told that he would receive no medication and the torture would continue until he made the statement he was coached to make — that is, to implicate the San Quentin 6 for crimes they did not commit.

After he made his forced statement, Mancino was held incommunicado for a week and then was secretly shipped off to prison in Carson City, Nevada, where he was told that if he made

"any waves" CDC personnel would perform certain acts that would endanger not only his life but the lives of his family and loved ones.

In fact, Mancino's involvement in the case dates back to 1970 when he was taken from his cell by the hated Captain Moody of the "O-Wing" at Soledad Prison and, with thinly-veiled threats, told that he had been selected to kill George Jackson, who was also a prisoner there at that time.

Mancino refused and later filed a court affidavit swearing that Moody approached him with the murder demand and that he felt then that his life was in danger.

At this writing, the whereabouts of Allan Curt Mancino remain a mystery. □

Lee And Pitts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

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While the exact nature of Mancino's testimony at the trial lingers as a significant question mark, the long-standing attempts by the CDC to brutally intimidate him into testifying against the Six are well known.

On August 21, 1971, Allan Curt Mancino was one of the few White inmates in San Quentin's Adjustment Center. Following the prison officials' retaking of the AC, Mancino was singled out and subjected to extreme brutality and torture.

According to the affidavit filed in connection with the \$450,000 damage suit, Mancino was kicked and stomped by guard Urbano Rubiaco, beaten with axe handles and clubs and shot at close range in both legs with a .30 caliber rifle while laying face down, naked, with his wrists tied behind his back and ankles handcuffed to his wrists.

Left on the ground in front of the AC bleeding and in severe



First tier corridor after August 21, 1971, incident.

pain for over an hour, Mancino was then taken to the prison hospital where he was operated on without medication and while still handcuffed and chained.

Removed to an isolation cell for condemned men, Mancino had a bag placed over his head and was again beaten by CDC guards. He was told that he would receive no medication and the torture would continue until he made the statement he was coached to make — that is, to implicate the San Quentin 6 for crimes they did not commit.

After he made his forced statement, Mancino was held incommunicado for a week and then was secretly shipped off to prison in Carson City, Nevada, where he was told that if he made

"any waves" CDC personnel would perform certain acts that would endanger not only his life but the lives of his family and loved ones.

In fact, Mancino's involvement in the case dates back to 1970 when he was taken from his cell by the hated Captain Moody of the "O-Wing" at Soledad Prison and, with thinly-veiled threats, told that he had been selected to kill George Jackson, who was also a prisoner there at that time.

Mancino refused and later filed a court affidavit swearing that Moody approached him with the murder demand and that he felt then that his life was in danger.

At this writing, the whereabouts of Allan Curt Mancino remain a mystery. □

Hurricane Carter

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

I said that Black people ought to protect themselves against the invasions of White cops in Black neighborhoods—cops who were beating little children down in the streets — and that Black people ought to have died in the streets right there if it was necessary to protect their children. When a reporter — and a very good friend of mine, or so I thought — asked me about this Harlem fruit riot, I told him how I felt about it. None of this was supposed to be printed, but he saw a story in it and had it printed in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Well, when that came out the police throughout the world thought I had declared war on them. . . . and when war is declared, truth is always the first casualty. It was at that point that police throughout the country came down on me. There were times when I was arrested three or four times just to put in the headline "Rubin Carter Against The Police" in the papers.

SKILLFUL MANUEVER

This is a very skillful maneuver to turn the victim into the criminal and the criminals into the victims. Because not only did it alienate me from White people — the papers said I was a racist bent on killing all blue-eyed devils — but it made Black people scared of me too.

So I was isolated, hung out there. Meanwhile, I'm trying to fight, trying to go on with my career, and I'm catching pure hell from everybody.

QUESTION: Were you arrested outside of your hometown, Paterson?

CARTER: Yes, in Hackensack, New Jersey. I was riding down the highway and my car broke down. I pushed it off the road and walked down the highway hoping to find someone to help me get it fixed.

So when this police car came up on the other side of the highway, I jumped over the viaduct and said, "Man, am I glad to see you. Would you take me to a service station?" He said, "Sure come on with me, get in the car." So I got in the car and he said, "Let's stop by your car to see if we can start it." He had jumper cables in the back. We pulled up to my car and on the side it had my name in silver letters, *Rubin Hurricane Carter*. Well, when we couldn't start the car, he said, "I'll take you down to a telephone booth."

But he took me straight to the

Letters to the Editor

"A PLEASURE TO READ"

Dear Comrades:

We have just received the two latest issues of THE BLACK PANTHER Newspaper and read every page. The form and content of the newspaper continues to improve. It is a genuine pleasure to read the paper.

In the latest issues the articles on Eritrea and Angola were particularly interesting. We are glad to note that you are trying to clarify these two situations as many have confused the Eritrean struggle as being secessionist without looking into the history of Ethiopian colonialism in the nation. Also some have supported the FNLA in Zaire and have tried to hide the facts of CIA aid in the past, and the close relationship between Mobutu and Robreno (brothers-in-law) and the bourgeois nationalist and reactionary positions taken by the FNLA. The MPLA is the real vanguard force and it is great to see this position taken by the paper.

We noted one of your letters to the editor indicating that letters were not getting through to you. We fear that this is the same problem we have been having since we have lost contributions or at least cancelled checks were never returned and I have sent notice of a change of address at least four times with the paper still going to an address several years old.

This time I'm sending this letter registered so that the FBI-CIA team may show a slightly greater hesitation to rip it off. Anyway I've got to try something else. They think that such things will discourage the movement, when it only intensifies our conviction about the real nature of our enemy.

Yours in Struggle
Richard & Carolyn Lobbman
Cranston, R.I. 02905

SUPPORT THE YAKI YAKUBU-HENRY DEE DEFENSE FUND

To Whom It May Concern:

Before entering into the substance of my letter perhaps a word of explanation is in order. Doubtless many who read this letter are going to do nothing to help. But many will take heed and provide whatever help they can. I do hope that you are among those that do help; for it is very much needed. Please understand that what I present is not a speech or lecture; but a universal plea for help and justice. This is indeed a help seeking letter to all concerned enough to read its completeness.

My name is Henry Dee. I am a victim of lawlessness; I have recently been on trial for an offense, or offenses of murder, which I did not commit. Also on trial with me for the alleged offenses was on James Sayles (Yaki Yakubu). We were found guilty and sentenced to death on May 17, 1972. However, on July 13, 1972 (due to U.S. Supreme Court decision), we were sentenced by Judge Garippo to serve two consecutive sentences of 220-440 years; we have a sum of 440 years to serve. We are both Black men and have been incarcerated since August 17, 1971.

At the time of arrest, we were both working men in support of our families. James Sayles was a supervisor and myself a supervisor trainee. Both for Dale Maintenance Co. We thought when this happened to us that we wouldn't survive; it was such a shock, and such pain has been suffered thereafter. But we still have hopes of regaining what was so wrongfully taken from us but is rightfully ours. And that, I might add, is our FREEDOM.

But I also would like to add the fact that we still need support, and we feel that we can only get support through you and others who are concerned enough to give your support. The worst is that no one really knows what we are going through. It would probably have to happen to them. Let's hope not. Our families also suffer. We do have someone working in our behalf, we ask also for your help.

We can prove our innocence; we have the facts.

But we need a proper lawyer to represent us. We do not have funds to pay for what we need. We are suffering now because we are poor. We have been railroaded into this prison, and we feel that without help we will never get the justice that we are due. We were found guilty on what appeared to be a desperation conviction. There was no evidence given in statements concerning our whereabouts at the time that this crime took place. Even in the face of the fact that we had proof of where we were, and testimony was given in support of this fact, we were found guilty when the weight of the evidence demonstrated the reverse.

We are both young men who believe the human body is sacrosanct. We could not and wouldn't kill. This whole case horrifies me and gives me extreme revulsion. We need your support. We are not killers. Anything given will be highly appreciated. This problem was spawned by the fact of inequality in the judicial system and the injustices it promulgates. Can you help? Will you HELP us? These are questions that we ask you. Must we spend our life here for a crime that we didn't commit?

Please respond to our plea for help. Legal aid, publicity, funds for books — all will be highly appreciated and used in accordance with the all-out effort to get justice done. And so we live — innocent men. Please don't turn your back on us. I hear many people calling out "punish the guilty" but very few are concerned to clear the innocent. Give what you can, pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, etc. Do whatever you can.

All correspondence can be sent to Henry Dee, Reg. No. 72617, Box 112, Joliet Illinois, 60434; or James Sayles, Reg. No. 72616, same address; or to the Yaki Yakubu-Henry Dee Defense Committee, Box 20155, Chicago, Illinois, 60620. We hope to hear from you. Thank you for your time and consideration. I remain,

Most Respectful & Grateful,

Henry Dee.

Support the Yaki Yakubu-Henry Dee Defense Fund,
Box 20155, Chicago, Illinois 60620

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

police station and got me in there with all his buddies. And he said, "You know who this is? This is Rubin Hurricane Carter," and all of them pulled guns on me. Then they locked me up and charged me with breaking into a meat-packing place somewhere in the city. I stayed there about seven or eight hours, knowing that I was going to prison if I couldn't get a message out to anybody.

They wouldn't let me make any telephone calls, but that morning a Black police officer came into the station, saw me sitting in that cell, and he said, "What the hell are you doing here?" I explained to him and he was angry. He began cussing and finally nobody knew who put me in jail or anything, and they let me go. But that was the type of thing that I was running into constantly. I had a few friends who were Secret Service men and federal marshals, and they told me about the file they had on me. They were following me around. Each state that I went in to fight, the moment I got into town the police rode down on me, finger-printed me and mugged me, and I would have to carry this card attesting to the fact that I was an ex-convict. The harassment was steady. . . . constant.

TO BE CONTINUED

G.I. Organizers

Needed



The U.S. military still has over 200,000 servicepeople poised for attack against the people of Asia. While many of them are scattered on isolated bases, the concentration in Japan — both the main island and on Okinawa — is high. For over five years Pacific Counselling Service has run counselling and organizing projects there in order to help GIs resist being used against their interests, and to strengthen the class-conscious revolutionary movement in the U.S.

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